THE SURVEY

Vol. LXIX. No. 7 MONTHLY July 1933

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE.....*Early Drawing by Charles Dana Gibson* 242

PARTNERS IN A NEW SOCIAL ORDER...*Gertrude Springer* 243

PLANNING FOR A GOOD LIFE.....*Frank J. Bruno* 244

MOBILIZE FOR THE NEW DEAL.....*William Hodson* 245

PRIMITIVES OF A NEW AGE.....*David Cushman Coyle* 246

THE FEDERAL RELIEF JOB.....*Harry L. Hopkins* 247

TRAINING PUBLIC WORKERS..... 250

A CENTURY OF WELFARE.....*Helen Cody Baker* 251

I THINK I'D BETTER CALL THE NURSE....*Mary Ross* 253

A FARM PHILOSOPHY.....*E. L. Kirkpatrick* 255

RELIGION AND MENTAL HYGIENE
Charles F. Read, M.D. 256

A VOLUNTEER AMONG THE VETERANS
Gladys E. H. Hosmer 257

THE COMMON WELFARE..... 259

UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAYS OUT..... 261

BOOKS..... 264

COMMUNICATIONS..... 268

GOSSIP..... 270

Files of The Survey will be found in public and college libraries. All issues are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Ask the Librarian.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office, 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.
General Office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, to which all correspondence should be addressed.

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER *secretary;* ARTHUR KELLOGG, *treasurer.*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *editor.*

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *managing editor;* MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, LEON WHIPPLE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *associate editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, JANE ADDAMS, JOSEPH K. HART, HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., ROBERT W. BRUÈRE, JOANNA C. COLCORD, *contributing editors.*

MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

SO THEY SAY

There is absolutely no financial problem.—*John P. O'Brien, Mayor of New York.*

This is a great country. You never know where our heroes will come from.—*Will Rogers.*

Methodist ministers form the most unbulldozable group in modern society.—*Dr. Henry Crane, Scranton, Pa.*

They tell me the Rockefellers ain't doing any too well these days either.—*Kid Williams, New York taxi-driver.*

In general, wherever I went I found civilized people unhappy and anxious, and uncivilized people happy and carefree.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

The radical who is forever raising questions is not popular socially, but nevertheless we need him.—*Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal Church.*

I believe that our system should be revised by economists with an eye for facts, not by prophets with the gift of visions.—*Ellen Glasgow, Virginia, in The Nation.*

Control of money and constant association with money is perhaps the most demoralizing of human occupations.—*Nicholas Murray Butler, president, Columbia University.*

Our idea of prosperity is a front-page story telling that all secretaries of unemployment relief organizations had been thrown out of work.—*F. P. A. in New York Herald-Tribune.*

The reason liberalism hasn't made more progress is because one liberal would so much rather carve up another liberal than to carve up a conservative.—*Harry Elmer Barnes, New York.*

The fools who talk nonsense have probably done no more damage in the world than the eminently practical men who oppose all prophets as fools.—*Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, New York.*

The democracies have acquired the ambition for an ordered society long before they have organized and disciplined themselves to establish such a society.—*Walter Lippmann, New York.*

For the first time in many weary months the figures show a drop in unemployment. There are many hopeful signs, especially those reading "Help wanted."—*Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker.*

Back of Congress is the body politic which must be regarded as ultimately responsible for any economic order we may have.—*James H. Williams in Human Aspects of Unemployment and Relief.*

We would get better results from our schools if we paid one tenth as much attention to a teacher's scholarship and ten times as much to her aptitude.—*Elizabeth Miller, Detroit housewife.*

An experience like the one we are now living through shows that social trends, like human beings, have a way of running out of breath and sitting down to rest.—*New York Times editorial.*

I know of nothing more degrading to the honest workman than to be put on a made-work job and to be handed a food order for pay.—*William B. Rodgers, Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board.*

Our old tool, the price system, has had a long trial and has been quite successful in overcoming the most ingrained weakness of human nature—namely, sloth.—*Philip Cabot in The Atlantic Monthly.*

The brutal fact is that we have reached a point in human history at which the virtue of benevolence will have to take a distinctly secondary position when compared with the virtue of justice.—*Paul Hutchinson in The Forum.*

Do you think there will be an end to all this? Oh yes, presently, when the human race uses its brains on its own upkeep as well as it uses them on inventing gadgets and trying to get something for nothing.—*Mary Ware Dennett, Astoria, N. Y.*

Sunrise, as I see it, is a time when all the things we have been stumbling over come at last into plain sight. . . . When I speak of a new day I mean that it is time to wake up and go to work.—*Edward A. Filene, Boston, to the International Chamber of Commerce, Vienna.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It was only a generation ago that the Gibson Girl as Lady Bountiful was a fair picture of what the public saw in social work. Even the more recent "social stretcher-bearer" status is a far cry from the social work of today, an established profession aware of the economic causes of calamity and alert to new measures making for the better life

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

July
1933

Volume LXIX
No. 7

Partners in a New Social Order

The National Conference of Social Work Bears Witness to What It Knows and Believes and Steps Out on a New Course

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

HEADS up, eyes forward, three thousand men and women went out of the Detroit meeting of the National Conference of Social Work with a sense of partnership in shaping a changing order. Gone were the fears that stalked the meeting two years ago when social work shrank from the unpredictable; gone was the do-or-die spirit with which it faced the confusions of only a year back. It was no longer a little band whose accepted function was that of social stretcher-bearer, but a responsible profession with a full-sized job to do in the projects for national recovery and with the capacity and the determination to do it.

It was a grand conference but it was no place for cloistered souls. "Social philosophies are sterile unless they are joined to social action," resounded all over the place. The ferment was not in the realm of ideas, but in the field of action. "It's our job to do something about this cock-eyed world we've known about for years. The time to start is now. Come on, let's get going."

The conference started quietly enough. Though there was talk of yeasty risings among the groups holding earlier sessions there was little to indicate, that first hot Sunday night, that this was going to be different from other conferences. But through a long week of crowded meetings, with professional aspirations emerging as accomplishments and with leadership as a tangible fact, resolution deepened and strengthened and a new crusading spirit was born.

In the cheers that rang out of the Statler ballroom at that last session, so loud and long that they aroused somnolent taxi-drivers in the street outside, you could almost hear the trumpets and see the banners. The gavel, as it passed from the retiring president, Frank J. Bruno, to the new one, William Hodson, was like a torch. The address of Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, brought to focus every urge that had stimulated the conference during the long crowded week. "Relief is no longer playing a lone hand. It is one of the great forces of the government marching with other forces to effect the recovery of our people."

Mr. Hopkins spoke to the crowd that filled every nook within reach of the amplifiers as simply and directly as he would have spoken to a friend. "This is our job, we have been asked to do it and we propose to do it." Here was no remote person, but one of themselves, who had come up through experience comparable to theirs, who spoke their language and who was as eager as they to do the immediate job and to get on to something better. ". . . and believe me he meant it," is likely to be heard in many a city and town in the weeks ahead while the new concept of relief administration is taking form. For many a social worker wondering how to carry back home and translate into her own situation the vigor and urge of the conference found her answer at that last meeting.

As an experiment this year the program committee of the conference set back the presidential address from the opening night until the final evening session, on the theory that this address would then round up the preoccupations of the conference, clarify its concerns and focus its direction. The idea was good, but in practice it robbed the conference of much of the sense of leadership which it draws from its president and made him less a figure to the whole conference than he has a right to be and as his franchise for leadership requires him to be. Mr. Bruno's scholarly address, striking with reason and clarity at the roots of social workers' problems and hopes, would, it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Planning for the Good Life

BY FRANK J. BRUNO

WHEN 10 to 20 percent of the families of the nation live only where they are told to live, in houses not of their own choosing, are clothed with hand-me-downs that violate self-respect, are compelled to eat what is given them and in many instances are moved from place to place without having any voice in their own disposition, democracy has been about as completely destroyed as it has ever been in any status short of slavery. . . .

We are working not in a world of poverty but in one of great potential wealth and our eyes are fixed on a society where the vast potentialities for production may be geared into the common good. It is infuriating to be forced to demonstrate that commissaries are brutal; we are impatient with the defeatism of "share-the-job" and "back-to-the-land," with their eyes fixed on lower and yet lower standards of living till the very souls of men become as lead. We know we live in an age in which all of that is unnecessary; that a kind of life, measured at least in the produce of the machine and conditions of labor, is possible that would place all definitely beyond any economic hazard. And we shall insist that any planning in which we have a part shall take into account these new and rich possibilities which the toil and invention of our forebears have handed down as their gifts to this generation, and that it shall lead to higher and better standards of living for all who participate in the work of the world.

seemed to many people, have carried farther had it fallen on fresher ears than those that heard it after almost a week of concentrated listening.

He denied that the social sequellae of industrial dislocation are a new problem: "Unemployment, starvation wages, deplorable housing conditions, child labor with its sequence of illiteracy, delinquency and hopeless adult years have been the dark shadows which no prosperity could outdistance." He pointed out the lag in law and ethics that has widened the gap between physical and social progress, mapped out the road to "the far distant goal toward which we are headed," and inventoried the devices by which social work might share in "the conquest of industry's perennial disgrace."

The conference opened on a keynote of solid, substantial economics. Welcomed by Tracy W. McGregor, chairman of the Detroit committee, and greeted briefly by Mr. Bruno, the delegates heard Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, blame the depression on the maldistribution of wealth and appraise the possible methods of ensuring a higher income to the masses in order to increase consumption. He discussed a study, now in progress at Brookings, of the distribution of wealth and income in relation to progress over a period of thirty years, a study which, though it lacks two years of completion, shows how continuously America's capacity to produce has been substantially in excess of its actual production.

"We could readily produce sufficient to give everyone in society the basic necessities and many of the comforts of life. All we've got to do is hit on all eight cylinders instead of four."

"But how?" ran a murmur through the audience. "The time is now, it will not wait another two years while experts formulate the groundwork of a sound program."

Perhaps it was reaction against the cold logic of cause and effect that sent the delegates the following night enthusiastically into the arms of David Cushman Coyle, consulting engineer of New York, whom local newspapers tarred slightly with the brush of technocracy. Mr. Coyle, whose paper and answers to questions from the floor drew an ovation rare at conference sessions, was concerned less with how we got the way we are than with where we go from here.

> In a time like this the intelligence of the American mind may be roughly measured by the extent of its bewilderment. . . . The next step is to find out which of the old axioms, old economic laws, old moral standards and old valuations have lost survival value and will have to be abandoned.

Mr. Coyle threw out as no longer adequate "the old established technique of distributing surplus income by hope, investment, bankruptcy and disgust," and sought a formula for diverting surplus income from debt creation to conscious spending. He sees society in the primitive stage of a new civilization rooted in the economics of spending with

> . . . the success of our passage into the new age of plenty dependent on whether the public can be led to assent to the necessary measures for distributing purchasing power and for allocating surplus income to spending for services.

Homer Folks, dean of New York social workers and twice president of the conference, brought the delegates down to earth, after their thoroughly enjoyable flight with Mr. Coyle, by putting firmly before them their obligation and their opportunity to turn present public concern in an emergency into substantial permanent gains:

> It would be extremely unfortunate if the present opportunity should pass without the enactment generally of legislation setting up unemployment reserves. We must unite in support of some concrete proposals as practical, immediate objectives. We must, however, consider all the realities and must not assume that unemployment reserves, health insurance, old-age security and the like are necessarily utterly different, wholly good and entirely adequate to the need. It is clear that insurance benefits adequate in amount, in duration and in variety to meet the needs of the insured cannot be provided without drawing on public funds. Insurance benefits and public relief are both derived from taxes. Unquestionably, we must meet the need but we have before us a decision as to how far we will meet it by development of public medical and relief services and how far by insurance. . . .

MR. FOLKS' stand on the usefulness of social insurances was fortified at least in the field of health by the experience of England, related by Dr. George McCleary, formerly principal medical officer of the National Health Insurance Commission, who outlined England's experience since 1912 and repeated the convictions of the National Commission report of 1926 that "national health insurance has now become a permanent feature of the social system of this country and should be continued on its present compulsory and contributory basis."

The extent to which social workers have broken out of the air-tight compartments of their special activities was evident in the content of the conference programs and the way in which all divisions cut deep into new areas of general concern. It is clear that social work is now on too broad a base to permit departmentalization of its fundamental interests. Every division now penetrates every other division in the conference organization, and many division programs might well have been any division. Take for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

instance the meeting on Law as a Creative Force in Social Life, and the one on Youth in a Troubled World—both were under the joint auspices of the Family and Mental Hygiene Divisions, but the hundreds who jammed St. John's Church and the hundreds more who were turned away were not limited to any single field of work. And take the meeting on Social Workers and a New Social Order, in the Division on Professional Standards and Education, where chairman Harry L. Lurie audaciously poised the philosophic concepts of Antoinette Cannon of the New York School of Social Work against the harsh realism of Karl Borders fresh from the arena of the Chicago League for Industrial Democracy. That was anybody's meeting, and whoever missed it missed a good one. Then there was the meeting on Education for Legislation under the Division on Educational Publicity with Peter Kasius of St. Louis and Lillian J. Johnson of Omaha discussing the responsibility and the practical procedures of social workers in getting laws enacted. And, to name only one more, the meeting on Local, State and Federal Inter-relationship in Public Welfare under the Division on Administration of Public Social Work, where areas of taxation were analyzed by Prof. S. D. Leland of Chicago University and their capacity to sustain social services appraised.

These are only samples of divisional programs that indicate the broader and wider reach of conference interest and that presage, it seems to this observer, the discard of the present cumbersome divisional organization. Social work is more united than it has been for many years—no one field stands apart from the others, and no one field of activity can segregate its concerns.

A demonstration in achieving a closer knit program was given by the Family Division led by Anna Kempshall and the Mental Hygiene Division led by Stanley P. Davies, both of New York, which with the exception of a single separate meeting apiece, pooled their time and consolidated their two programs. So successful was the experiment that the Children's Division has already concluded to join in next year.

These double-headed meetings were really a conference all to themselves, reaching far into the economic and political background of social work, setting forth its current preoccupations, appraising its techniques. There were group discussions where the refinements of case-work therapy were discussed; there were meetings where the ripened understanding of the relationship of worker and client showed itself as an anchor in a storm and there were meetings that went far beyond any limitation of case-work interest. Such was the meeting, for instance, where Ewan Clague of Philadelphia, looking at the problems of economic reform as of June 17, 1933 and in the light of pronouncements from Washington of that very morning, estimated what kind of political and economic government might emerge. "Never in our lifetime have the opportunities for reform been more numerous and never the danger greater."

Mention has already been made of two of these joint division meetings, but more must be said of one of them at least, where Jane Addams pleaded the right of youth to a way out of its bewilderment:

> Older people learn to be hopeful because they know that things change. Young people who have grown to thinking years since 1929 believe that things will go on as they are, and they are hopeless and bewildered. They want to know why things have to be like this—and orthodox answers do not go. The time is near when we shall have to quit dodging and say something.

Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, following Miss Addams, said:

> It was a troubled world for many children long before 1929. Just in the race for happiness, they had no chance for reaching the goal. We are not planning, I hope, to return to that day. Nor must we again be caught as we are now, scrambling together public agencies and giving them tasks we would not have entrusted to them in ordinary times. . . . In general the doctrine of the fatherhood of the state has not been opposed. It has moved with authority, but unequally and uncertainly, with no agreement as to what should be done. We now have a new conception of progress toward equality for children. Our old struggle to secure real equality before the law for all citizens still continues, but in other fields we are now considering not so much how to compel equality as how to establish a boundary or a limit beyond which inequality shall not be tolerated. . . . Everything in the long list that government has attempted to do for children is now in jeopardy through an hysteria of economy that destroys social planning. As we call in psychiatrists to treat deserting fathers, I think we need to turn communities over to psychiatrists to find out what is the matter with a legislature that abandons its responsibility for children and leaves them on anybody's—nobody's—doorstep.

ONLY one mention more of this division and that for Dorothy Kahn, director of the Philadelphia County Relief Board, and her eloquent and realistic attack on "relief in kind" resting in "the name of economy on the basic appeal of the profit system":

> The system that we have set up to protect our relief funds from abuse protects the food business of the nation more than it protects the relief funds. . . . The amazing thing is that there are not so many but that there are so few abuses by clients. And credit for this fact belongs not to the eagle-eyed administrators of relief, but to the fundamental decencies of human beings. . . . By placing foolish conditions, checks and controls in the way of a full participating relationship between client and relief adminis-

Mobilize for the New Deal

BY WILLIAM HODSON

PARTICIPATION in change is our job because we know better than anyone else the miserable results of our present system. Social workers are fully aware of the extent of need in this country, of the inadequacy of unemployment relief, and of the stop-gap nature of relief of any kind. In most communities with which I am familiar they have proclaimed these things. Anyone who will take the trouble to read the hearings before the Costigan-LaFollette Committee on Federal Unemployment Relief will find the testimony of representative social workers from all parts of the country, to the same effect. We have the will to make relief more decent and more adequate but more than that, we have a deep yearning for a better social order and the determination to make ourselves and our first-hand knowledge felt in bringing it about. We may differ among ourselves as to how and when we can be most effective, but the issue will never be settled on theoretical considerations. We may lose ourselves in abstractions. Let's face the pragmatic test and mobilize our wisdom, intelligence, and courage to make the best contribution to the New Deal of which we are capable. Surely no conscientious group in society can do less.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Primitives of a New Age

BY DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE

WHEN the normal adjustment of society to a state of high productivity shall have been attained it will be found that the cultural activities of life occupy central place. Slum districts will give place to parks, public-health services will be greatly extended, the treatment of criminals and mental defectives will be brought up to modern standards. Education for children and for adults will grow in quality and in extent. There will be a demand for music and drama and architecture and for all the arts. The arts of living, of using leisure time, of social cooperation, of personal relationships will develop in more ways than we now know. . . .

Social workers have struggled for years to establish the decencies of life for their own sake. The time has now come when you can demand the money for an adequate social program in the name of economic law. The fates have taken your side. The heavy artillery has come up. In fact it is parked in the White House. The stars in their courses are fighting for you. There is no way out of this dark valley but your way. If we get out at all we shall come through along the road that you have explored. For the first time in human history we go forward into the beginning of a new stage of culture knowing what we are doing. We, the primitives of a new age, go out with open eyes to meet our destiny.

trator, we invite half of the difficulties which are in some places bringing discredit to public relief.

In the Children's Division the philosophic aspects of case-work for children came on the carpet with Charlotte Towle of the University of Chicago pointing out the necessity of "knowing the child as well as all about the child" and J. Prentice Murphy of Philadelphia gently warning against case-work becoming "too nebulous, too mystical." The status of children's work in the United States was reviewed by C. W. Areson of the Cleveland Humane Society with the conclusion that "the children's field has before it a further time of stress" with its hope in the replanning of community programs with clearer lines of responsibility, the elimination of outworn services, and new developments in public service.

The division on Delinquents and Corrections, led by Jane M. Hoey of New York, undertook to define in its program the social functions of the five major pieces of machinery set up in each community to deal with delinquents, considering each as a cooperating force in a community social-welfare program, namely: the police department, the courts, probation, correctional institutions and parole. Each speaker gathered opinions from progressive leaders over the country and summarized them as goals to be attained. While these goals did not emerge clearly in every case, the program as a whole indicated how far case-work technique is penetrating into the field of penology, including institutions where intra-mural methods are steadily giving way to extra-mural and where case-work is a procedure accepted if not wholly embraced.

The Health Division, Albert H. Jewell, Kansas City, Missouri, chairman, rested substantially on the discussion of the significance to social progress of the findings of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, with various digressions into what is happening to health in the depression. Here was the challenge of Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow of Yale University, Dollars or Lives—Which Are Essential? which readers of The Survey will have an opportunity to read in full in a later issue. And here was the assurance of Anna Drake of Cincinnati, that safeguarding the health of children does not require the discovery of new facts but a shaking down to proved essentials and sticking there.

Startling to a good many in his audience was the assertion by Dr. Jay Arthur Myers of Minneapolis that after twelve years' observation the staff of the Lymanhurst School sees sanatoriums and preventoriums for children with the first-infection type of tuberculosis as "usually unnecessary" and the time not far off when tuberculosis organizations will "feel apologetic" for maintaining children there:

Our observations have convinced us that the use of their own homes, foster homes when necessary, the family physician, the school system, nursing and social organizations, is the best solution of treatment and protection for these children. . . . The summer camp for tuberculous children is little more than a gesture. I am doubtful if it has any more value than providing an outing. Such camps as those provided by religious organizations, luncheon clubs and philanthropists are excellent, but for a tuberculosis organization to make claims for the camp as a major factor in tuberculosis control is absurd.

The whole conference was so shot through with industrial and economic problems that to an outsider it must have seemed like lily-painting to set up a separate division for their consideration. Such was the interest, however, that every meeting of this division, Leifur Magnusson, chairman, was crowded, with discussion spilling out into corridors and on to sidewalks long after time had been called. It was fitting that with the conference in Detroit, the automobile should have served as clinic material for a study of the social implications of wages, hours and productivity in a great mass industry. J. C. Bowen, chief statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a series of charts showed the amazing development of the industry, translated the staggering processions of figures into human beings and traced the effect of the rise of the automobile on other employment.

AT one of its sessions this division looked at the gains in unemployment insurance. Marvin Harrison, member of the Ohio State Senate, presented the philosophy of the Ohio plan and assured his hearers that "in two years unemployment insurance has become a leading issue to the people of Ohio and whatever may happen to the bill in this session the issue cannot and will not die." Paul Raushenbush, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, outlined the Wisconsin plan, "the first to emerge from a crack-brained proposal to a clear political issue," and pointed out that the fight is not over when legislation is secured:

New kinds of social legislation entail new kinds of political scraps. . . . You can't enforce a new law against determined opposition. You must have the continuing and united support of all interested groups in meeting the endless problems of administration.

Rounding out the fast and furious discussion, Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University urged social workers to stand together and throw into public thinking their knowledge of the realities of insecurity:

The danger to the objective is divided councils. We must have unity of front and everyone must sacrifice something. We must

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

get together and agree on what we want. We have a case and the proof to back it up. We are too inclined to let ourselves be divided and to sacrifice the good in an effort to get the best.

Gains in minimum-wage laws for women and children, which continued to add up while the conference was actually in session, were reviewed by Lucy Randolph Mason of the National Consumers' League who repeated Mr. Raushenbush's warning that in social legislation, especially when it has come as rapidly as this, "the same public interest which is responsible for the enactment of a statute must be shown in its administration if it is to be of the fullest practical value."

Reviewing the content and the constitutional aspects of the new standard minimum-wage bill already passed by five legislatures but not yet tested in the courts, Benjamin V. Cohen of New York gave comfort to his hearers by reminding them that the Supreme Court decision of 1923 in no way affected the present bill.

IT is not possible in this brief summary of the conference to do even meager justice to the programs that crowded the week. Here in the Division on Neighborhood and Community Life, W. J. Newstetter, Cleveland, chairman, Clara A. Kaiser of Western Reserve University traced the disastrous effects of "squeezing recognized values out of the community program," and Karl Borders of Chicago urged the social value of organized protests of the unemployed against relief methods since "nothing could be more devastating to the essential spirit of all that is American than to have millions of able-bodied citizens sit down in contentment and feed from the hand of charity in any form." Here the contribution of the volunteer to the leisure-time programs of public agencies was assessed. "We never knew before," said William G. Robinson of the National Recreation Association, "how much could be done with so little money, how much leadership was inherent in groups themselves, how much volunteer service was available." Here were estimates of the implications of the barter and exchange movement, with the conclusion by Witt Bowden of the United States Department of Labor that "Soul-stirring and almost incredible as have been the efforts of the unemployed to live without money and without charity . . . barter is a reversion to primitive economy and will only survive the emergency as it adopts the ideas and the tested methods of the cooperatives."

In the Division on the Organization of Social Forces, John B. Dawson, New Haven, chairman, was a timely paper by Arch Mandel of Dayton with a warning that "while we now look to government for the support of social welfare it is possible, indeed probable, that when business is safely ashore and emergency funds cease, government participation may go back to the level of 1928." Here also was the salty wit of Julius Amberg, Grand Rapids attorney, who saw in the "shotgun marriages" of various social agencies after the near-collapse of the Grand Rapids Community Chest, a definite social gain since it forced on "our unsocially-minded business men and our community-unconscious women" the necessity of replanning the community program and centralizing administration.

The Division on the Immigrant, George L. Warren, New York, chairman, faced the fact that "so far as dealing with new immigration is concerned we no longer have a problem," but that obligation remains to the fourteen

The Federal Relief Job

BY HARRY L. HOPKINS

WE propose to do a decent job for one purpose only — to get relief to the unemployed.

Relief stations are not cut-rate employment agencies where workers can be obtained at less than a self-supporting wage. The administration will not be a party to such attempts to take advantage of human distress.

This administration does not propose to subsidize a lot of miserable low wages around the United States or to starve people slowly with federal money and call it relief. It will not lend itself to pushing further down than they are the living standards of any community.

Our job is to relieve the unemployed, not to develop a big social-work organization. If better public-welfare administration, state and local, is a byproduct, so much the better. But the job is unemployment relief.

There are four million families, probably eighteen million of our people, living today on public outdoor relief. If you believe that this can go on you're licked before you start. If I believed that it could or would go on I should approach the whole thing in a very different way.

People who get work on the roads should come from the relief lists. The great cities are going to get their share of workers on roads no matter how far we have to move them.

We do not propose to build up a large overhead organization. We shall have a small central staff in Washington, a statistical and research staff and a field staff — probably not more than fifty or sixty people in all. The real job must be done in the local communities and that is where we propose to have it done.

The states must bear a fair share of the cost of their own relief problems. The administration will meet any state halfway, will consider any reasonable proposition, but it will not be bluffed by the representatives of rich states threatening to shut up the relief stations.

Any state or local commission can pay rents or give medical service with federal funds if it wants to. It cannot use federal funds to pay for hospitalization or for the care of children in foster homes or institutions.

Proposals for aid to self-help or barter projects must come through state commissions. The administration will not deal with individuals nor with unofficial groups. It hopes that through state commissions some half-dozen projects in different places can be selected for experimentation with the aid of the best advice obtainable.

The administration is prepared to set aside fifteen or twenty million dollars for the care of transients. It will welcome from any state or group of states a proposed plan of treatment which, when and if approved, it will finance 100 percent. But the money so provided must and shall be used for transients and not for local people.

The policy that public funds must be administered by official public bodies must be interpreted realistically in various parts of the country. Hundreds of private agencies have offered their services in the administration of public funds. It would be a serious handicap to relief work if the abilities and the interests of these individuals were lost. But I would ask for their cooperation to the extent that these individuals be made public officials working under the control of public authority — state, county or city — and operating under the same fixed responsibility as obtains in the spending of federal funds for other purposes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

million foreign-born and their children, with their assimilation to be promoted and with discrimination, prejudice and intolerance to be opposed. A high spot of this division was an address by Col. Daniel W. MacCormack, the new commissioner-general of immigration, who assured as liberal an administration of the immigration laws as the laws themselves permit, but advised his hearers to look to the revision of the law itself for fundamental changes in policy. More cheering even than his formal address were the informal conferences with groups and individuals which went on all one afternoon and evening in which he sought their experience and deliberated with them as experts.

THE whole sweep of the professional aspirations and status of social workers in a changing world came out in trenchant papers and sharp discussion in the division on Professional Standards and Education in joint sessions with the American Association of Social Workers. Here was voiced, as Harry Lurie said, "the revolt against the obligation of the individual to adjust to his environment," and here was sought the answer to the question, "Is this to be a profession just because it is paid and knows its techniques, or is it ours to reason why?" Here was presented the program statement on economic objectives for social work prepared by the Committee on Federal Action of the American Association of Social Workers (see The Compass, May 1933). It was received, somewhat to the surprise of those who had promulgated it, as "not going far enough." Here was heard the criticism that the professional schools "have been training students, not for the broad general field of social work, but for the specific field of private charity," and here was heard Karl Borders' claim that "No intelligent social worker can fail to be concerned with the whole social and economic order in which his work is set. The logical pursuit of this concern will bring him out a political and economic radical." Here, too, on the other side of the picture was Antoinette Cannon's protest that "social workers are not a united band like Tammany Hall"; Edith Abbott's call to "hear less about revolt and more about constructive social legislation" and Neva Deardorff's almost plaintive observation that "we seem to be headed toward the promotion of causes of many sorts."

Mention has already been made of the discussion of Education for Legislation in the division on Educational Publicity, Philip L. Ketchum, Omaha, chairman, but a word must also be said of the entertaining and provocative exposition of The Jig-Saw Puzzle of Health Publicity by T. J. Edmonds of Des Moines, with its advice to take every statistic apart and see what it is made of before accepting it as a great and solemn truth.

Of all the conference programs that suffered casualties by reason of the pressure of events in Washington probably that of the division on the Administration of Public Social Work, A. L. Bowen, Springfield, Illinois, chairman, and its ally, the American Public Welfare Association, was hardest hit. Shift after shift was made in its program as one after another of its stars was held in Washington by the failure of Congress to adjourn on the date predicted or was called there to confer with the Federal Relief Administration. But enough remained, fortified by a galaxy of pinch-hitters, to put on sessions that were squarely in the conference interest and that taxed every meeting-hall. This was no heyday for officials that had suddenly come to the center of the stage, but an earnest discussion of what the great wave of public relief is doing to masses of people and of what may be expected when that wave recedes. Here was Wilfred S. Reynolds, executive of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission:

> In these three years of depression . . . the public has become relief-minded—public tax relief-minded. The steady flow of enormous sums of state and federal relief funds and the occupancy of the spotlights by the public-relief official and public-welfare machinery in ever widening circles of responsibility may endanger certain other vital and important areas of social work by submerging them in stagnant pools of a backwash. . . . As unemployment recedes its retreat will be strewn with permanent social and individual ills whose treatment will require an expanded, strengthened and balanced welfare program. To prescribe, maintain and enhance such a welfare program is the supreme challenge now facing the statesmen of public and private social work.

From David C. Adie, New York's new, or almost new, state commissioner of social welfare, came advice to every state to prepare for the time ahead by reorganizing its department of social welfare:

> First, in the light of a new philosophy of state responsibility;
>
> Second, with a concrete program against disease, poverty, insecurity and social maladjustment;
>
> Third, with a working plan for recruiting and training an adequate personnel to make effective the new relationships of the state to its people.

From Aubrey W. Williams and Burdette G. Lewis, field men of the American Public Welfare Association, came warnings that in large areas of the country social work is still in a pioneering stage which requires close attention lest it crystallize into primitive and out-moded forms, but where the advance in methodology must be kept within the range of understanding, the simplicity of which is indicated by a case record reported from the Kentucky mountains by Marion Yingling:

> He's old.
> She's old.
> The mule's dead.
> The cow's dry.
> They need relief.
> They got relief.

AT the dinner of the American Public Welfare Association, which jammed the biggest room available, social workers welcomed as one of themselves W. Frank Persons who spoke, not of his coming responsibilities as director of the new Federal Employment Service, but of his job of whipping together the civilian conservation camps where the principles of social work had determined the basis of organization:

> The emergency is telescoping the ten-year conservation plans of the government. But these plans have now gained social aspects which must be carefully watched if their values are to be preserved. . . . The swift job of recruiting showed us that, while the unemployed will still stand patiently in line for relief orders, so great is their desperation for employment that they will not stand patiently in line when a job is at stake.

To address the Committee on the American Indian, Lewis Merriam, Washington, chairman, came John Collier no longer as one viewing the Indian Bureau from the outside, but as United States commissioner of Indian affairs, charged with the responsibility of administering a government department of which he had long been the best friend and severest critic. Mr. Collier tossed aside his prepared

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

manuscript and talked to his audience man to man, reviewing the facts conditioning the operation of his bureau, the traditions of segregation, institutionalism and centralization, all entrenched in law, which must be broken down before a more social and equitable treatment of the Indians can be established:

> The existing service is terribly poor and terribly expensive. So much money is lost in detailed processes of administration that little is left when it gets down to the Indian. . . . The economy bill imposes a cut of some 39 percent on the Indian Service, though some of this will be replaced by emergency relief funds for reforestation camps and public works. The method we shall use to meet the situation is one we should have used anyway, a more diffused system with a redistribution of available funds particularly in the appropriation for education.

FROM the satellites that whirled all week around the central body of the conference was thrown off a constant shower of sparks that registered the will to get on with the present job and to drive on to a sounder basis for the future. This was clearly evident in the three-day session of the Association of Community Chests and Councils held at Dearborn in advance of the conference. This group had lost all its sense of panic of the last two years and was facing the responsibility of its function in the community. It was less concerned with how to get money—"Let's have smaller and smarter campaigns"—than with how to secure flexibility in planning programs to maintain essential community services. There was less talk of "selling" social work, and more of the content and philosophy of community-planning. This group has gone a long way in a year and its adjustment should delight the psychiatrists.

The National Federation of Settlements, with Jane Addams, Lea D. Taylor, Helen Hall and Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, to name only a few, pouring their vigor into the proceedings, faced forward as it always does. Its resolutions reaffirmed its earlier stand on unemployment insurance and old-age security, endorsed the method of health insurance as a measure of security and stated its belief that "profound changes in the social structure are necessary." It demanded, "since no other form of relief and security can take the place of that independence and power that is given by money," that "an adequate standard of wages for all workers must be vigorously maintained." It pledged its support to secure minimum-wage legislation for the protection of women and children, promised its effort "to promote and organize public opinion favorable to the initiation and development of slum-clearance and low-cost housing programs," and offered its experience in the determination of policies and programs in the shift of recreation from private to public management.

The ferment of youth welled to the surface all through the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, with a vigorous protest against any complaisance in accepting or even tolerating the world as it is. From groups of young workers, "practitioners of social work," from New York and Chicago came firm demands for an organization which should actively protect the worker in his job and in his free expression of protest against social injustice and against certain existing methods of welfare administration. Older heads in the conference sympathized keenly with many of the contentions raised but occasionally wished that the young contenders might be a little more modest in their discovery of social injustice and the right to protest, recalling that Florence Kelley for instance had burned even as they, but had not walked out on the job—on the contrary had remained in it to fight to her dying day.

Not on the issue of a trade union for social workers but on the issue of the breadth of its organization the Jewish Conference found itself in a fine lively fight over the election of its new officers—a fight that resulted in a tie vote, and the drafting by long distance telephone of Jacob Billikopf of Philadelphia to the presidency for the coming year.

All through the Associate Groups in all their programs was a determined and realistic stand flush with the future. The American Association of Hospital Social Workers saw its trend into the problems of public institutions with fresh challenges from organized medicine and group-clinic practice. The Social Work Publicity Council elected as its chief job for the coming year the interpretation of the need for competent social work whether in public or private agencies, by professionals or volunteers. The Child Welfare League of America looked squarely at its immediate problem of meeting growing child needs with diminished resources, and appraised the trend toward larger government responsibility. The National Child Labor Committee rejoiced in the presence at its annual luncheon meeting of its founder, Jane Addams, and threw its weight into the advancement of legislation for a minimum wage for minors. The Family Welfare Association examined the changing emphases of family work and the relation of the family agency to the community. Linton B. Swift's analysis of the basic principles determining relationships of public and private agencies in the family field is to be expanded into a pamphlet for general use. The two church conferences, of the Federal Council of Churches and the Protestant Episcopal Church, extended their concern far beyond the spiritual implications of social work into the dynamics of social reconstruction.

"Here the roster must end, though it is by no means complete and has omitted mention of many groups that added contributions of notable vigor to the discussions of the week.

This had been announced as a "hard-times conference," but so smoothly did it function and so completely were essentials preserved that only the initiated realized that its organization was different from that of any other conference. Here Howard R. Knight, the secretary, emerges as the hero of the occasion. It was due to his courage and determination that the conference was held at all, and it was his capacity for organization added to the efforts of the Detroit folk, lay and professional, that pulled it together out of the confusions of early March, and put it across against the advice of the cautious. It is to the credit of those same counsellors of caution that before the conference was a day old they frankly admitted that to have yielded to their timidities would have been a disaster to social work.

Speaking of heroes, there was a heroine there too—Jane Addams, who spoke at three meetings on a witheringly hot Sunday, and was at the end fresher than her audiences. She was listed in the conference program for two addresses but she spoke four times, and brought her practical wisdom to many discussions with a vigor unimpaired by her illness of a year ago.

It was a quiet conference on the social side, with no dancing, no formal dinner and no organized entertainment except a boat trip on the St. Croix River and the president's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reception at the Detroit Institute of Art where the delegates had an opportunity to oh and ah over the Diego Rivera murals. The Get-Acquainted Dinner on the second night of the conference with Uncle Alec Johnson, senior past-president in charge, set the pace of cheerful informality for all similar functions of the week.

The final registration was, to everyone's surprise and gratification, 3105, of which number 764 were Detroiters, thus answering the carpers who in March asserted that "We can't afford to hold a national conference for Detroiters and no one else will come." But although this will rank as a relatively small conference it was large enough to indicate that some radical change in the conference set-up must be made if it is not to lose itself in its own intricacies. There is a limit to human capacity, and ten days—as the conference span was for many people—of constant activity from eight o'clock breakfasts to nine o'clock evening meetings, strains that capacity beyond endurance.

This present conference, a small one remember, added up a total of 294 different meetings in a week with 462 speakers and discussion leaders. It began with fifty-four meetings on Monday, rose to sixty-six on Tuesday, reacted slightly on Wednesday, but rallied to sixty-four on Thursday. The conference itself took cognizance of this overcrowding in the traffic lane of ideas and in a resolution gave its program and executive committees authority to modify the organization for the Kansas City meeting in 1934, and to recommend at that meeting such permanent reorganization as may seem desirable. Prophecies are plentiful that Detroit was the last conference that will be held under the old divisional plan.

In Detroit, social work sensed new strength in itself. Its function was assured, its leadership was recognized and proved, its philosophy was a part and parcel of the promised new social order. Within itself was the urge to step out in front, to bear witness to what it knows and believes, and to set about the business of getting things done. The conference will meet in 1934 in Kansas City, in 1935 in Montreal. In the intervening period all its new-found strength and vitality will be put to the test in the crucible of events. How they emerge hangs largely on the depth of conviction which each and every person carried back from Detroit into his own community. For after all it is not the conference itself that counts but the individual hangover after the conference goes home.

Training Public Workers

A TRAINING district where during a four months' apprentice period emergency public relief workers are whipped into shape before they go on the payroll has proved so effective in Los Angeles County, California, that long-headed social workers are seeing it as a beginning in raising the community level of professional standards in public social work. The project, initiated by Alice Canfield, deputy superintendent of charities of the county, and warmly supported by her chief, W. R. Harriman, and by the county civil service commission, was born of the necessity for quick expansion of the staff. Under the pressure of the mounting relief load the business of breaking in beginners taken, as required by law, from the certified civil-service list, was more than over-burdened supervisors could bear. Miss Canfield's idea was to strain out the temperamentally ill-equipped and to break in the good ones before they ever got on the civil-service list. With a horde of college graduates, displaced teachers and professional people looking for jobs there was no doubt in her mind that a considerably higher standard could be attained than the "highschool graduate, six months' experience in welfare work" required by civil service. As a matter of fact, the third group of thirty accepted for training were all college folk but two.

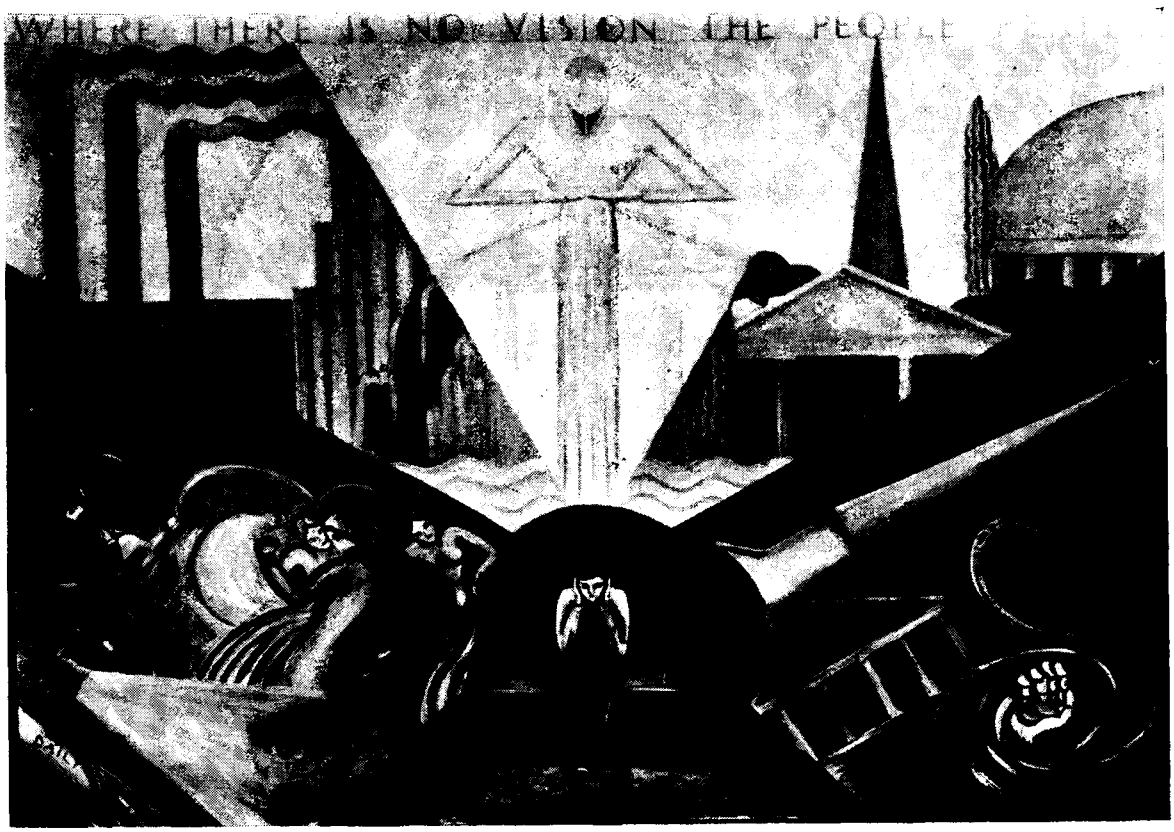
The merits of applicants for training are passed on by a committee. Each person accepted clearly understands that she must put in four to six months, perhaps longer, before she goes on the payroll, and that even when that happy day arrives she still must pass the civil-service examination. The training, directed by Genevieve Kelly, includes a thorough grounding in welfare resources, public and private, the structure and functions of the public-welfare agencies, and the laws governing procedures. At the same time students are very definitely expected, though under the law they cannot be required, to take certain courses offered by the School of Social Welfare at the University of Southern California, especially the course on case-work principles. Gradually the student is assigned to cases, working up after four months or so to a load of anywhere from thirty to fifty. At the end of the fourth month she may be assigned to a regular district. At this point she crosses the threshold of the cashier and goes on half pay. When she has shown her competence to carry some seventy cases she goes on modest full pay with the rank of "student-as-needed." There she remains until she has passed the civil-service examination, when she is classified as a student visitor with a six months' probationary period still to go.

The School of Social Welfare, which like other schools in these times has found it impossible to supply a sufficient number of trained people to meet the local emergency demand, cooperates with Miss Canfield and Miss Kelly by arranging needed courses at convenient hours, and by assigning approximately half of its students for field work in the training district, though naturally their routines are different from the trainees on full time.

Social workers in Los Angeles see in Miss Canfield's plan an encouraging advance in the recognition by the public department of the need for trained workers and of the facilities for training. Under her procedure of giving preference to those with academic background, the best qualified persons are being admitted to training. This training does not, of course, constitute professional preparation such as that offered by the School of Social Work—Miss Canfield makes that perfectly clear—but it constitutes a device which has demonstrated its usefulness in the emergency and which may with continuing cooperation between the school, social-work leaders, public officials and the civil-service commission, point the way to a general upward levelling of standards and a breaking down of caste lines between social workers in public and private agencies.

The Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles has recently taken a forward step in the direction of a community plan of training which would be realistic in relation to need for workers but would not compromise the training program of the School of Social Welfare or permit of sidedoor entrances to the profession. A committee of ten representative social workers, including Miss Canfield and Professor Erle Fiske Young, assistant director of the School of Social Work, is undertaking to formulate standards for admission to apprentice training which might ultimately be accepted as civil-service requirements.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Anybody's boy—a city youngster surrounded by toppling skyscraper, bank, school, church, ticker tape, jazz, sex lure, whiskey, movies. The photograph above of the vivid colored symbols of these forces crashing down on youth, is from a mural, Delinquency, in the Social Service Exhibit at Chicago

A Century of Progress in Welfare

By HELEN CODY BAKER
Council of Social Agencies of Chicago

"SOCIAL WORK EXHIBIT!" sniffed the taxpayer-on-a-holiday. "Busybodies—that's all social workers are." He spoke to thin air, but a woman standing near him answered, smiling, "Oh, come now, are we really as bad as that?"

She was a human, friendly sort of woman. After a surprised minute, and a glance at the badge she wore, he grinned. "I take it back, lady. I guess you're O.K."

"And I never realized," said the volunteer who told me about it, afterwards, "that I'd said 'we' until I'd taken him all around the family service booth and explained everything. I hope you don't mind my posing as a social worker. You see, this is my third day on duty and I really *feel* like one."

Multiply the taxpayer-on-a-holiday by who-knows-how-many hundreds. Add an appropriate number of wives and children. Sweeten with a good strong minority of other taxpayers who think social workers serve a useful purpose. Sprinkle lightly with serious students who take copious notes. Bake in the hottest week that June in Chicago has ever granted us, and cool with the icy blasts that followed it. That's the crowd that filled our seven booths during the opening week of the Social Work Exhibit at A Century of Progress.

Interested, curious, thoughtful, indifferent, or frankly bored. Tripping gayly in the morning, plodding painfully at night. Streaming past, eddying into the booths, giving us a glance or ten minutes or half an hour—so the great American public contemplates a hundred years of progress in work for human welfare.

"My sister gave land for a camp like that," says a middle-aged woman from Iowa, gazing reflectively at a modeled camp in the Recreation Booth. It isn't labeled "United Charities" or "Camp Fire" or "Boy Scouts." One of the first things we decided about this exhibit was that individual agencies were not to be advertised as such. Ninety Chicago agencies, both public and private, and seven national agencies came in with us on that basis. Be-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tween two and three hundred people worked on the plan. Twenty committees met regularly for months to review a hundred years of progress in their specified fields, boil down the results to a few significant achievements, and choose a simple, dramatic form of showing the great American public what we had in 1833, and what we have in 1933, with a few intermediate steps.

TWO half-grown boys stand before the 15-foot map of a growing community, while our volunteer in charge explains that a hundred years ago—here at the left where the little winding dirt road begins—our "social service" was something very different from what it is today. The people who lived in those scattered log cabins helped each other out whenever they had trouble. The road widens and straightens. Here's a church and a state house, with a few little buildings clustered around each. "Institutional care, beginning under church and state," the legend reads. The road goes on, to a swiftly expanding city where social agencies are popping up all over the place—each with a high fence or stone wall around it, "a chaos of benevolence"—but no plan. At the right, the city of today and tomorrow, with wide straight streets. A central radio (the Council of Social Agencies?) shedding light on buildings labeled Family Service, Child Welfare, Housing, Education, and so on. "And a ball park!" one of the boys exclaims. "Of *course* a ball park," the volunteer agrees, and directs them to the recreation booth.

A highschool teacher from Michigan City turns from the central panel in the "crime and delinquency booth" to unburden his soul. The depressed little figure in the center of the panel—anybody's boy, crushed between the confused forces of a disintegrating social order—reminds him of his senior class, just graduated, can't go to college, can't find work. Whom can he talk to or write to about some plan for their leisure time? We give him a list of names and of books. A thoughtful man and woman spend a long time before the niche where our change in thinking about handicapped children is shown. And then—could we tell them of a good school for a "mongolian type" of child? The hour we give them is time well invested.

THERE are seven rooms in our exhibit, on both sides of one of the main aisles of the Hall of Social Science. A reception room where comfortable chairs are never empty sums up the whole story with the 15-foot community map, mentioned above, and several other interesting charts. Then Family Service, the Care of Dependent People Outside the Family, Social Aspects of Health, Recreation and the Use of Leisure Time, a room where certain large trends of social work are demonstrated—such as the Settlement Movement, the Urban League, and Services to the Foreign Born—and another where supplementary services which the case worker uses are grouped together.

It's a rough guess that seven thousand people have been in and out in this first week. There's always a little group in front of the nursing exhibit, with its five small dioramas: the rural nurse, visiting nurse, frontier nurse, industrial nurse, and school nurse, and the gallant processional of those who have healed the sick from the time of Christ until today. Another high light is the diorama at the entrance to Family Service, where a lovely lady and haughty lord come down the cathedral steps. The lady draws her cloak about her, to escape contamination from the beggars clustered in the foreground, and the lord drops a casual coin into a cripple's hand.

From that diorama, our changing conception of charity follows the walls around to a balopticon where the case-work story of a family which asks help because the father's eyes have been injured in an industrial accident is convincingly told by lighted slides and captions.

Our seven thousand visitors have taken something away with them, and perhaps left other things behind. One man, at least, is through with the notion that social workers are busybodies!

I could write a long story about the months of work and time and thought that went into the planning and execution of this exhibit—the difficulties surmounted, the dreams that did or did not come true. But that's water under the bridge. A few things made it possible, and must be mentioned. The grim determination of the Exhibits' Committee that our hundred years of work for social welfare *must* have a part in A Century of Progress; the generous appropriation of the State of Illinois, which more than paid for the space; the tireless energy and enthusiasm of our executive director, Eleanor Eells; and the fine team work of Chicago's public and private social agencies who—with a little deeply appreciated help from other sources—raised the balance of the money and worked out the plan.

AND yet—I mean this sincerely—we do not think of it as Chicago's exhibit. It has been a labor of love for social work and social workers everywhere. Please come and see it when you visit Chicago this summer. Oh yes, you will. Everybody will!

And you will come to the Hall of Social Science, because that is where social workers irresistibly gravitate. The rest of the Fair is a gorgeous show from the Avenue of Flags at 12th Street to the 39th Street entrance; dizzy with color, gay with bunting, vibrating with band music from a hundred outdoor amplifiers.

Three and one half miles of other buildings testify to our progress in applying science to the mechanics of living, with the Hall of Science as the focus of this thought. The Hall of Social Science alone demonstrates the social consequences of this hundred years and the necessity for social engineering to keep pace with mechanical achievement.

One more word about the Fair as a whole. The rest of the world said Chicago never could do it. A great many Chicagoans said so too. A few people believed that it could be done. And it is done! It opened on time—a few days ahead of time, in fact. It is bigger, brighter, gayer, cleaner, and, so far at least, more financially successful than we dared to hope. Chicago is mad about it! The rest of the world seems pleased.

There are a few people, of course, who see a certain insolence in this gesture after four such years as we have just gone through. Others see only the courage. One thing to me seems apparent—the spirit that built A Century of Progress could do anything. It could even, if it happened to be in the mood, pay Chicago's teachers' salaries and clean up her politics.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I Think I'd Better Call the Nurse

By MARY ROSS

> *What about relief investigators who, in visiting families:*
>
> *Find a public-health nurse also on the job?*
> *Opine that codliver oil is an old wives' tale?*
> *Predict the gory-ness of approaching tonsillectomies?*
> *Report prenatal patients when the stork is on the wing?*

THE MIDSUMMER afternoon was no heavier than Miss Bailey's spirits as she laid the telephone receiver decisively on its hook. Mrs. Harris must be removed from the list of relief workers. Conscientious she had been, oh woefully so! Armored in a sheathing of will that apparently knew no yielding. The calm accents of the VNS director still rang in Miss Bailey's ears and the painful scene stood before her eyes. A bed in which lay a man with only a few days to live. On one side the nurse, on the other the determined Mrs. Harris. In the background an anxious wife and children. And Mrs. Harris insisting despite the nurse's protests that the ambulance must be called, the patient sent to the hospital. "We can't waste taxpayers' money," Mrs. Harris enunciated clearly over the sick man's head, "by having a nurse come to this house every day when there isn't a thing she can do for your husband anyway. Acute cases have got to go to the hospital even if they'd rather die at home."

Mrs. Harris had been wrong in her facts: it wasn't cheaper, but more costly to the city to keep a sick man in a hospital than at home when the family could care for him with the help of the advice and skilled service that a nurse could give on a daily visit. There was much a nurse could do to keep him comfortable and even more to keep up the family's morale. Mere ignorance was excusable and remediable, but this sadly true incident, coming on top of less glaring lapses, made it clear that Mrs. Harris just hadn't the attitude in her which would make it possible for her to play ball with a co-worker, with her own supervisor, whom she had not consulted; with the family whose service was the only reason for her job, and the doctor who had continued to see them long after he knew there was no money to pay him. Her services were discontinued.

Happily the Mrs. Harrises among new relief recruits have been so rare in the experience of the nurses that a story like this is a museum piece. "Absolutely no complaints," writes a director of nursing in a large eastern city. "Naturally an occasional misunderstanding but not any more so than at any other time." "On the whole," comes a report from the South, "our working relationships with the new recruits among relief workers have been very pleasant and friendly. Difficulties that have arisen have been taken up with the executive or assistant executive as a matter of policy in working relationships rather than a direct complaint and settled very amicably." From a Pacific city, "Cooperation between relief workers and public-health nurses has improved during the time in which many untrained workers were added to the staffs of relief organizations. We are called much more frequently."

Cooperation, these letters point out, is not one of those things that just drops like manna from providence. In one city success is attributed to the "exceedingly intelligent and careful person" loaned by a social agency to supervise new relief workers; in another, to the fact that calls for visiting nurses from the largest relief organization come through a special department long under the direction of a medical social worker. In some cities and states effective institutes have acquainted new relief workers with the duties, privileges and perquisites of co-workers from the allied professions; in some places, emergency relief organizations are organizing meetings for nurses, giving them the advice of dieticians and other specialists in ways to use best the relief in food or money that is available for welfare clients. Instruction will "take," of course, only when it falls into open minds of people ready to offer in teamwork the consideration and common sense they themselves would like to receive, and experience shows that among the new relief workers such minds are the rule. The rubs that come are mostly the inevitable and usually transitory result of inadvertence and failure to realize what damage a casual remark may wreak in a delicate professional situation, and above all, the complicating pressure of busy-ness.

"Our principal trouble in these busy times," writes a director in an eastern city, "is that no agency seems to have time to cooperate. Policies are changed, workers discontinued and plans left in the air, with apparently no one at fault. Our own staff had a 25 percent reduction so I can sympathize with agencies having to double up and workers take on new responsibilities!" Sometimes the delay of busy-ness brings tragic consequences. It was costly for the relief worker to have forgotten to telephone the nurse that the Tonettis were spotted and snuffling when she called with the food card three days before; in the intervals measles were scampering up and down the sidewalk to all the families in the neighborhood. Even less urgent matters bring their complications. "One of the most annoying lapses" writes a nursing association in a middle-sized city, "is the eleventh-hour reporting of prenatal patients. We are having the utmost difficulty in getting medical supervision. With time, plans can be worked out, but the reporting of a patient due any day and no plan made, makes our problem many times more difficult. The irritating part of it is that often the worker has known of the pregnancy for some time."

Probably nurses have had more opportunity than most to learn that an important part of wisdom is the knowledge of what one is ignorant of, and not infrequently they have had occasion to see that adage underscored in the too-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OVERLOADING in both relief agencies and nursing services brings to each its special questions and to both the interlocking dilemmas raised by inexperienced workers, inexperienced clients and the pressure of time. This discussion, bringing together bona-fide experiences from directors of nursing in many scattered corners of the country is the fifth in a series in recent issues of The Midmonthly Survey dealing with new frontages in relief organizations. Earlier articles have been: When Your Client Has a Car (March 1933), Are Relief Workers Policemen? (April), What Price the Power of the Food Order (May), How We Behave in Other People's Houses (June). Next comes When Families Won't Behave.

ready advice or even diagnosis handed out by inexperienced caseworkers, as by one's personal friends. Scientific opinion on such everyday matters of food or colds has traveled a long way from the saws of one's childhood and it is best to hold off on well-meant advice till one is sure of one's authority. Maybe the nurse *was* right when she said the baby could have ripe bananas. Few, fortunately, are the relief workers who fail to realize the newer rationale of codliver oil, but a few there are who indulge their private shudders before wide-eyed youngsters quite willing to rebel. Call it lack of common-sense or mental hygiene or fairness to someone else on her job, the very occasional worker who details the horrors of her own tonsil operation or stirs up the client's doubts about the adequacy of a clinic or airily suggests a change of doctor or treatment may in a minute undo many weeks of skilled, sagacious nursing visits. If one has doubts, the client is the last person to whom to communicate them. A friendly word direct to the nurse ordinarily lays them; persistent misgivings are the business of supervisors.

OCCASIONALLY a relief worker has rushed in where no nurse would dare to tread. From the annals of a city nursing service comes the story of a public-health nurse called in from the street by a neighbor to see a woman sick in a rooming-house. The landlady said that her roomer was on the relief lists and she had asked the relief worker to call the nurse. The worker refused, saying the client was lazy and could get up if she wanted to. When the nurse brought in the city doctor he sent the client to the hospital where she died a week later from cancer.

From a midwestern city comes the tragi-comic story of a relief worker calling on a 300-pound client who had complained that she needed a larger grocery order for her children. "Perhaps," the worker tactlessly suggested, "if you ate less, there would be enough food for the children." The mother, in tears, hurried for comfort to the nurse who had been arranging for her visits to a clinic for treatment of the glandular condition to which her weight was due. It took a series of interpretations to client and social worker to smooth out an upset that might have been averted by a question. The obverse of this incident, showing what happened when a new relief worker realized her inexperience and used skilled aid constructively, appears in an incident from another city where a family had been badgering the worker for a higher food order, also on the ground that there wasn't enough for the children. The nurse, consulted, knew the family as old-timers whose story would bear examination. In the light of her previous dealings with them, the prestige these had given her and her special knowledge of foods, she was able to convince them that the trouble was not with the amount of the order but with what they were trying to buy with it; a firm lesson or two and it became quite adequate.

GRANTING, as the nurses so wholeheartedly do, the rubs that come from inevitable differences or mistakes in judgment, from inexperience and haste, there still seems reason to believe that some of the new relief workers, like the general population, are a bit foggy at times as to just what is the nurse's job. The girl who commented while visiting a client with a new baby that it was strange that the kitchen floor wasn't scrubbed up when the nurse had been there just that morning, was guilty of an error in manners and professional ethics in criticizing a colleague behind her back instead of talking things over with her own supervisor; and beyond that, she was wholly ignorant also of the nurse's aim in her visit. The National Organization for Public Health Nursing offers as a definition of their profession, "An organized community service rendered by graduate nurses to the individual, family and community. This service includes the interpretation of medical, sanitary and social procedures for the correction of defects, the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and may include skilled care of the sick in their homes."

A public-health nurse is essentially a teacher of health, a teacher whose skill and experience stand ready for the patient and all who have an interest in him, for the community and all the groups working for its welfare. She is not a houseworker and she is not a doctor. Save for a first visit or a sudden emergency, she does not care for sick people except under the direction of a physician. It isn't cussedness, but professional duty that occasionally makes it necessary for a nurse to withdraw from a case when the family refuses to receive or follow a doctor's advice. Nor is it laziness or indifference that makes her decline to give actual bedside care to sick people when she is working with one of the nursing organizations whose services are wholly educational and does not include care of sick people; if the need is crucial you'll find that she usually does tuck in a little care on the side out of her so-called free time.

Like everyone else, the public-health nurses are walking through shoeleather and racing Fords to keep up with the extra calls from people who in usual times would not have occasion to ask for the community's service. But in a sheaf of letters and a clutch of conversations the answer that comes from them is not a complaint at the repercussions that relief emergencies cast on an allied profession but first a warm sense of appreciation of how well a difficult job is gearing in and second a readiness to serve even more fully in using the professional and social skills with which training and experience have endowed them.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Farm Philosophy

By E. L. KIRKPATRICK

Associate Professor of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin

SOME time ago I talked with the president of the Student Section of the American Country Life Association about the need of some sort of a philosophy for farm life. I asked her, a junior in home economics, an energetic and intelligent young woman, what she thought teachers and students might do about it.

"Teachers could dig around and find something that's right with farm life if they would," she said. "We farm boys and girls go to college with a lot of sentiment for country life, but we soon learn about all the things that are wrong with it—wrong with the farm, the neighborhood and the home town. Those of us who have any notion of getting ready to live on a farm when we go to college get it knocked out of us before we finish. Why don't we make it the subject of our next conference?"

With that suggestion we went to work, officers of the Student Section, and members of the Student Advisory Committee of the American Country Life Association, of which I happen to be chairman. We held a preliminary meeting of representatives of a dozen colleges and came to the conclusion that what we needed to discuss was Basic Elements of Rural Life. That was too large and general a topic, however, and these student delegates broke it down into seven questions for discussion.

When the conference was held there were three hundred students representing colleges all the way from Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan, New York, Tennessee and the parts between. They manned their own conference and to the adults on the side-lines they seemed really to be going somewhere. Here are the questions and the answers as they formulated them:

1. *To what extent does farming provide steady work as compared with other occupations?*

Farming escapes unemployment difficulties. The farmer is never out of work. He and his family have a steady job. This is indeed reassuring when millions of industrial workers are out of employment. There are few bread lines or soup-kitchens in the open country. The farmer may not get much for his products but he usually has something to eat and always some way to occupy his time.

2. *To what degree does the farm provide a good living on a moderate income?*

The farm provides a better living than is enjoyed by urban families on equivalent incomes—shelter and good wholesome food at any rate. Comparable studies made by the U. S. Bureaus of Labor Statistics and Agricultural Economics show that farm families eat more meat, eggs, milk, fruits and vegetables than workingmen's families, and thus are well provided with vitamins. People with larger incomes in the city set a better table, of course, but the majority of urban families are in the workingman's class and do not fare as well as farmers, generally.

3. *In what respects is the farm a superior place to rear children?*

The farm has many advantages in the rearing of children. Among these are greater physical strength, freedom from dangers of traffic and the like, better opportunity to use time effectively, greater diversity of tasks, and direction or guidance from closer association with parents. The country has the more wholesome social and moral background for children. The farm child is usually better trained in initiative, ability and dependability.

4. *In what way does farming promote cooperation in family life?*

The nature of farm work, with common interests and objectives, work and play together at home, and group participation in church and social activities, makes for cooperation in family life. Members of the family are more likely to be pals and partners on the farm than in the city. Farm conditions make it necessary for members of the family to work together. The family farm is the foundation of American agriculture.

5. *What are the most satisfying community activities in rural life?*

The most satisfying community activities are those in which as many persons as possible in a given area participate. These include educational, religious and social affairs, such as club meetings, play days, picnics and visiting in the rural areas. The open country is still characterized with satisfying group activities according to recent studies. To quote from one of them:

"Mr. Getman is an active organization leader and supporter. He is one of a group of farmers who helped organize the Equity, the Jersey Breeders' Association, the Farmers' Club and the Orchard P.T.A. He attends practically all of the meetings of the organizations with which he is affiliated and serves on committees several times during a year. He likes the Farmers' Club best because of the opportunity it gives him to work with his neighbors. He helped promote this organization because of his interest in the community. He does not find his work in the different organizations burdensome and gives community picnics as his favorite form of recreation.

"Mrs. Martin is affiliated with seven organizations. She attended seventy-three meetings and served as president of the Upton Mine Homemakers' Club, the Monona Community Club and receiver for the Royal Neighbors. She joined the Homemakers' Club for social times and for the opportunity which it gave to learn. She regards her work with organizations pleasant and satisfying."

6. *In what ways does farming afford opportunity for satisfying leisure?*

The farm affords more opportunity for leisure than does the city generally and more than is appreciated by farm people at present. Any one who is as free as the American farmer can, if he will, live a zestful and creative life. The farmer's work with "living, growing, blooming and bearing things gives him an advantage over the person who is dominated by the presence and pressure of lifeless products and deadening mechanical work." Farmers could just as well have less of the "unable-to-get-away" delusion and more of the "take-a-day-off" spirit. They need less of the traditional contempt for any one who does not work incessantly.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

7. *What effect does farming, dealing with nature, have on one's philosophy of life?*

Farm life, dealing with nature, affords an opportunity to meditate and thus determine a wholesome philosophy of life. Its environment teaches responsibility, obedience to nature, the laws of life. Ruskin once said, "There is no wealth but life." If this be true the farm is a place of wealth, for it deals with life—plant life, animal life, human life. Farming, as a vocation, tends to bring out qualities of originality, courage and management in a rural civilization, in contrast to a lack of the development of those qualities in the routine and directed factory and commercial life in the city.

These same young people will hold their conference this year at Blacksburg, Virginia, August 1–4, to discuss Basic Elements in Relation to National Policies Affecting Rural Life on the same realistic lines as last year. I for one plan to be there.

Religion and Mental Hygiene

By CHARLES F. READ, M.D.

Managing Officer, Elgin State Hospital; Based on a Radio Talk for the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene

MAN it seems is the only animal that has learned to laugh. Man is also the only creature that can long remain unhappy in the midst of animal comforts. Walk the crowded streets of any city today and count the well-fed, well-clad men or women with whom you would take the chance of changing places if you could. Check over your friends and try to answer the same question.

Upon the whole, barring the very young and the feeble-minded, we are not a happy people today. "What shall we do to be saved from the evils which assail us from without and within," has been the cry of mortals throughout the ages. Today this cry is perhaps more universal than ever before in the lifetime of those who utter it.

Year after year we seek deliverance from ignorance and foolishness—our sins, if you please to use this term. This search for salvation constitutes the story of our spiritual development. This belief in the possibility of better things spells faith—the essence of things hoped for, the substance of things not seen. Without faith we know we are altogether done for, since faith is the only thing that affords stark humanity a presentable covering.

But today the entire world seems to have lost faith in itself—the nations in one another, man in his fellow-men and in himself. Creditors, because they have lost faith in the ability of anyone to make good in these times, foreclose on debtors whose assets can pay only a few cents on the dollar. Time-tried employes lose their jobs and with this their faith in our government. Stocks go down and down because they are merely certificates of confidence in the ability of a corporation to make profits, and confidence, the seal of faith, is gone.

What is the answer?

Can we somehow regain our self-respect? Is it possible for us to recover the feeling that mankind is really worthwhile? Or must we succumb to the conviction that we are nothing better than a fungoid growth on the surface of a great ball, whirling in fruitless circles through cold ether?

The devastating failure of the World War to reveal any immediate result worthy of the terrific sacrifice involved, has produced such a cumulatively destructive effect upon human faith as the world has never before witnessed. In our disillusionment we forget that we are still too close to this catastrophe to conclude that humanity has thereby proven itself to be an ignoble experiment. The Crusades, too, cost millions of lives and failed just as miserably to accomplish any concrete purpose, yet they have left to us for all time the inspiration crystallized in the word Crusader.

Joan of Arc as a peasant walked with her God and died a failure so far as those about her could judge, but her name is now a portion of our common heritage, an inspiration miraculously distilled from out the welter of a sordid age. Our own Abraham Lincoln came up from nowhere to add tenfold to our faith in humanity; the impact of his personality upon millions of people cannot be estimated by any measure of force known to physics. Whence came such men as St. Francis of Assisi, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare and Louis Pasteur? These were human beings who knew how to live; through them poured a tremendous current of vital energy, stepped up beyond all ordinary human experience in such a way as to defy clear explanation. These men were giants, while everywhere we look today men seem to be so very small.

How then shall we renew our faith in ourselves and in humanity as a whole? How shall we be saved from utter pessimism?

In recent years a great stream of literature has poured forth in the effort to explain the sources of human behavior. The results have been disturbing and even distressing to the orthodox, but out of it all has come a hopeful conclusion that the total output of human energy can be tremendously increased and far better directed if we will but use a new technic of living. We are beginning to recognize in our behavior the unfortunate results of early training and environment; we are beginning to appreciate the fact that we are unhappy and inefficient, jealous, intolerant, disagreeable, and all of that—sinful, if you please—because our habits of feeling and thinking are throwbacks to childhood days. Possessed of this knowledge we may hope to live better lives as time goes on.

This enlightenment—along with other more obvious teachings—constitutes the contribution of the mental-hygiene movement to the technic of living—an answer, in part at least, to our cry for salvation from those evils which are closer to us than hands or feet. It constitutes the background of the practice of humanism. It is an effort to overcome what Boisen terms "the sense of isolation" in our spiritual life. Yet, as he goes on to say, "because of the social utility and therapeutic value of belief in a personal God it seems very doubtful if a purely humanistic religion can ever make headway outside of university centers."

For ages there has existed, and will continue to exist, another technic directed to the attainment of the good sort of life, a practice noted for its gross failures, as well as its glorious successes, the practice of a belief that we are not wholly animal, that human life is somehow a tremendously important occurrence in which each individual plays a worthwhile part under the guidance of Deity.

There is much talk nowadays about science doing away with religion and about "reconciling" religion with science

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—all of which in my humble opinion is sheer nonsense. In the face of millions of goodly lives made possible through the offices of some sort of religious faith, there can be no argument concerning a lack of scientific support for belief. Indeed these two great forces in the lives of men cannot be related to one another in any way. They are so entirely different that they belong in quite separate categories.

I believe in Deity because I have been brought up in this faith and knowing myself as I do, I have concluded that regardless of so-called scientific facts, I can lead a happier, more worthwhile life with the aid of a religious technic than without it.

I believe in what we call conversion just as I also believe that a similar event may occur without any obvious religious experience whatsoever, as the crystallization of one's conviction that a certain line of conduct is the only possible way for him to lead the good life.

I believe that many people are unhappy because they have been brought up religiously and have forgotten how to pray, or are ashamed to do so because they have been bulldozed, without thought of their own, into accepting the assertion that there is no God.

I believe it would be an excellent thing for this country if everyone, believer and nonbeliever as well, were to take five minutes a day in which to consider the good life—call it prayer or meditation as you please—and how best to realize it personally, either with or without the help of Deity.

No! Religious faith today does not need to reconcile itself with science, as we commonly understand the term. Religion can very well disregard the "facts" which scientists themselves confess to be quite hopelessly mixed with theory. What religious practice needs just now is a clearer vision of the origins of good and evil. Old rituals may well remain, the ancient faiths continue unimpaired, but prayer must issue not only from the full heart but from the enlightened mind as well.

If we can hopefully use the technic of a religious approach to the good sort of life, we need not be intellectually ashamed to do so. Religion practised with enlightenment by its followers, priests, clergymen, rabbis and laity, constitutes a fine philosophy of life and dignifies humanity with such faith in its worthwhileness as is sorely needed in our present distress and disillusionment.

A Volunteer Among the Veterans

By GLADYS E. H. HOSMER

Member The Gray Ladies, the Hospital Recreation Corps of the American Red Cross, at the Veterans' Administration Hospital of Bedford, Massachusetts

A YOUNG woman of means and leisure who had done outstanding work overseas during the World War stood on a curbstone and watched the American Legion parade. Several busloads of disabled, hospitalized veterans were in the line. Suddenly it was borne in upon her that she had forgotten that in this country there were thousands of men for whom the War was not yet over, and that, inconsistently, she was doing nothing in their behalf. Perhaps, too, she experienced a surge of nostalgia for the stirring, stimulating atmosphere of war days and wartime activities. At any rate, the following morning she walked into the headquarters of a local disabled veterans' welfare organization and asked that she be given something to do.

She was assigned to a group of volunteer recreational workers at a veterans' hospital of 650 neuropsychiatric cases.

What did she find to do?

These volunteers, numbering some twenty women from five or six neighboring towns, meet at the hospital every Monday afternoon throughout the year, to act as hostesses in the recreation hall, or, weather permitting, on the green expanse of lawn outside at an entertainment, usually music in some form, at which punch or ice-cream is served, and cigarettes distributed. Uncle Sam feeds his charges well, hence the ice-cream, no unusual treat or supplementary diet, is merely a gesture of hospitality and the act of serving it a means of individual contact between the patients and these women from "outside", who bring with them into the self-contained hospital world a sense of continuity with the normal, everyday world.

Invariably these women make friends among the patient group, and their interest becomes aroused in certain of the various patient activities. Through the social service department they procure clothing for indigent patients or their families, or a job for a patient about to try his luck on a trial visit at home. The occupational therapy department enlists their services in arranging a sale of handicraft products, or special lessons and additional instruments for the hospital orchestra. The athletic director appeals to them for a cup or prizes for an athletic meet or inter-hospital contest, or to arrange for a noted athlete to give a demonstration that will stimulate the interest in bowling, or tennis, or the use of the indoor swimming pool. One member has succeeded in arranging for a selected group of patients to play golf regularly at a nearby golf club, and procured contributions of the necessary equipment.

Cooperation with the recreational worker furnishes the widest field for volunteer activity. The peculiar advantage of such effort lies in the relief from monotony that it injects into the inevitable routine. One group makes it a point, at purposely irregular intervals, to hold a tea in the receiving ward. Here, in a small ward housing not more than twenty-five men, there is a chance to express friendliness to those who have just come into the hospital and who are worried and ill-at-ease in their strange surroundings. Lately I read in the narrative of a young man's personal experiences as a patient in a mental hospital the statement that in such places "tragedy and humor walk together, usually with tragedy a step in advance." Nowhere is the tragic side more apparent than in the receiving ward. Sometimes, fortunately for the onlooker, humor is foremost. A volunteer was pouring tea one day at one of the receiving ward parties. A personable new patient remarked to her, in that expansive mood that the atmosphere of a tea-table wherever located customarily engenders: "Miss Volunteer, if I told you that I receive vibrations from the planets, you'd think that I was in the right place, wouldn't you?"

The Volunteer replied quite truthfully, "You know, R., I haven't at all a scientific mind and lots of things are perfectly incomprehensible to me—radio, for example!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Somewhat later in the afternoon the youngest ward surgeon poked his head in at the door.

"Have a cup of tea, Doctor?" the Volunteer proffered.

Over his teacup the youngest ward surgeon talked of the research investigations in electro-cardiography in which he was then engaged, elaborating upon the photographic reproductions of the electric waves generated by the heartbeat which he had secured.

"Doctor," said the Volunteer, "I'm sorry for the extent of my limitations, but what you have told me is just as mysterious to me as what R. has just been saying!"

The volunteer from without the hospital walls is able to go back into the community and interpret needs and make contacts inaccessible to the organized staff, who have generally neither the local acquaintanceships nor the time to unearth such amenities as desirable locations for picnics, flowers for the annual Hospital Day, magazines in quantities, and volunteer entertainment talent.

A talented young violinist was prevailed upon to play at the hospital. After a program in the recreation hall, where most of the patients had gathered to hear her, she and her accompanist were escorted to the "disturbed" ward. As she finished the last of her selections there, a man who had the reputation of being extremely intractable and difficult to handle, came over to where she was standing and said beseechingly: "Please, may I try your violin? I used to play."

The instrument was an unusually valuable one, but without a moment's hesitation the player gave it into his hands. He drew the bow across the strings; haltingly, discordantly, the notes came at first, then more surely. Obviously he had had good training and was hungry for this mode of expression; to feel that something that was an integral part of his personality was still alive in him.

Outside the door of the ward, the violinist, tears in her eyes, turned to the Volunteer: "That man must have a violin, and an opportunity to play it. I just can't bear it if he doesn't!"

A generous friend was appealed to for the wherewithal to purchase an instrument and with the cooperation of the recreational worker and the hospital authorities, for it meant the assignment of an extra orderly for orchestra practice, the man was given a chance to play with the hospital orchestra group. Gradually, steadily, he played his way back to himself and today he is completing a series of "Trial visits" and is on the highroad to recovery.

Mainly through volunteer effort opportunities are found from time to time for the orchestra members to play, individually or collectively, outside the hospital, and the sense of being of service and of still having a part in the community life engendered thereby has helped many men towards a renewed social readjustment.

On one occasion an emergency arose due to the prolonged illness of the hospital seamstress. According to red-tape regulations, she could not be replaced or a substitute provided as long as she was carried on the payroll, since she was entitled to a given amount of sick leave before her name could be dropped. In no time the mending had piled up to mountainous proportions. The harassed chief nurse took counsel with the Volunteer.

"Of course!" said the latter, "I can easily get together a group of women and a couple of extra sewing-machines for an all-day sewing meeting in the nurses' home; we can at least make a dent in the pile!"

It required four all-day sessions of concentrated effort to make an appreciable effect on the accumulation of torn, worn and buttonless garments, but a real crisis was averted and a valuable service rendered.

Every summer a picnic is arranged for a group of patients from the most "disturbed" ward of the hospital. In a secluded pine grove five miles from the hospital's walls, twenty men for the whole of a beautiful June day feel the soft earth under their feet and sunshine that has not filtered through iron gratings. A generous and hospitable hostess provides home-grown strawberries in cream-topped shortcakes to end a noon meal eaten with relish in the open air. There are games and contests with prizes, vigorously competed for by those who feel actively inclined—some, I can assure you, are *very* actively inclined!—and those who wish merely lie on the pine needle-covered ground and look up at the swaying branches of the trees and the blue sky and white clouds beyond, or gaze out across the meadows dotted with daisies. Several months after one of these picnics a participant, at the time apparently one of the least rational of all, came to the Volunteer and said: "The doctors say that I am well enough now for a trial visit at home. I want to tell you that I remember that picnic and I thank you for it. I think it was one of the things that started my getting well."

Volunteer effort is well expended in pioneering along lines that anticipate official provision. In the hospital that I know best musical instruction has been furnished from outside sources. The rudimentary equipment for the printing of a hospital paper, a potent factor in socializing the little hospital world and in building up an esprit de corps among patients and personnel alike was so provided. When the appropriation for a baseball field had to wait upon the necessary legislative action, a satisfactory makeshift was provided for the oncoming season.

Dr. Adolf Meyer has defined mental hospitals as "attempts at mass treatment gradually working their way back to the individual patient." In large hospitals the chance for the official personnel to work with individuals is unavoidably limited and must of necessity be restricted to the most pressing or the most clamorous cases. Ward surgeons make their rounds once, perhaps twice a day, and crowd personal interviews into a schedule packed full of routine duties, punctuated with staff conferences and interpolated twenty-four-hour service as officer of the day for the entire hospital. The scant quota of nurses administer dosages, fill out endless charts and reports and unwind the interminable red tape that binds up clothing inventories and the requisitions for all supplies and property of a governmental institution. Orderlies' days are filled by group vigilance and routine chores. Small wonder that such institutions are sometimes accused of giving merely custodial care and no individual treatments! The miracle is that so much is given!

The alert volunteer often finds herself able to contribute a modicum of help in meeting individual needs. The very fact that she is not identified with officialdom and that her interest and efforts are purely volunteer in character often establishes an entente cordiale that breaks through reserves and is productive of confidences illuminating and helpful to all concerned. Rarely is the charge of "playing favorites" leveled at the volunteer's activities, but it is nevertheless a pitfall about which one must walk warily. The besetting problem is to dig out the man who is diffident and retiring and hence the more in need of friendly contacts.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COMMON WELFARE

No Child Labor

THE Industrial Recovery Act burgeoned directly into the field of social welfare before it was two weeks old in the provisions — or lack of them — in the code of the cotton textile industry. This code, the first to be placed before the Recovery Administration, was no sooner published in the newspapers than the National Child Labor Committee led off an effective hue and cry over the fact that it nowhere mentioned child labor — and cotton textiles have historically been among the most ruthless offenders in employing young children for long hours at beggarly pittances. Secretary of Labor Perkins at once took up the cudgels and announced that she would demand provisions against child labor in every code submitted under the act. And at a hearing on the textile code in progress as this issue of The Survey was going to press it was pointed out that the proposed minimum wage of $11 a week in the North and $10 in the South was a pretty good — employers said a complete — protection, for youngsters are not worth that much to the millmen. Then, on the following day, the employers offered to write into the code an agreement to employ no workers under 16 years of age, thereby not only covering themselves with glory but setting up a waymark in American social history.

The incident points the need for everlasting watchfulness on the part of the Labor Department, the advisory committee of consumers set up by General Johnson under his administration of the act, and of sharp-eyed social agencies. Henry P. Kendall pointed out in the Economic Planning issue of Survey Graphic (March 1932) that the overwhelming majority of cotton-textile employers stood behind the voluntary code which he had engineered. But a grasping minority refused to come in, undercut their more enlightened competitors and wrecked the agreement. Now the code is to have the sanction of law; it will profoundly affect the whole structure of industry and labor; it must safeguard the interests of workers, consumers and progressive employers.

Interstate Shark-Hunting

BY APPROVING the requisition of the governor of North Carolina for the extradition of Harry L. Drake, indicted for conspiring to "evade and nullify" the usury laws of that state, Governor Horner of Illinois has set a new precedent and, if the extradition is accomplished, will have put a new and powerful weapon in the hands of these engaged in the perennial battle against loan sharks. The indictment against Drake was secured through the efforts of the North Carolina Civic Association, one of the avowed purposes of which is to drive out voracious salary-buyers. Some thirty-four of the 150 or so of the string of small-loan shops which Drake heads are in this southern state where his customers are mostly mill-workers. The Drake business was started about forty years ago in Chicago by the present defendant's father. It extended itself to New York and flourished there until some twenty years ago when a tightening up of the usury laws made it unprofitable and drove the Drakes westward. They are active now in seventeen states, mostly in the South and West where borrowers have little or no protection under the law and where interest rates may run up to 350 or 400 percent annually. Prosecution of absentee owners of such businesses has hitherto been blocked by the inability to secure their extradition. Even if, in the present case, Drake is successful in his efforts to avoid returning to North Carolina for trial, the action of Governor Horner marks a gain in the fight against loan sharks and will strengthen the attack on other cases now under observation.

A Code for Social Workers

IT WAS two years ago at its Minneapolis meeting that the National Conference of Jewish Social Service found itself weary of discussion per se, and ready to take a resolute stand on matters of social policy. The status of the Jewish social worker likewise called, it seemed to the conference, for clear delineation. The findings of two committees appointed at that time were presented and adopted at the recent Detroit meeting of the conference. Both were framed by authoritative professional minds. Together they constitute a platform of significance to social work and social workers everywhere.

The Committee on Status, Solomon Lowenstein, New York, and Maurice Taylor, Boston, co-chairmen, went into all the implications of professional training, staff representation, personnel practices and salary schedules, laid down standards where experience is sufficient to warrant their determination, and discussed tested procedures applicable to situations where standards are not yet determinable. The Committee on Social Policy, Ben Selekman, Boston, chairman, took a thrust at a social economy in which "men are merrily on the make" and urged "recognition of the principle that maintenance of human life constitutes the primary fixed charge upon both industry and society." It calls on social workers to direct their efforts toward a "collective, planned social economy," to oppose "planning for the creation of artificial scarcity in the name of profitable price," and to assert its conviction that "a planned society must preserve democratic principles." As immediate measures it urges:

> . . . the organization of the employment market so that the maximum number of available jobs will be open in orderly and organized fashion to workers, provision for a well-rounded system of compulsory social insurance for those rendered involuntarily idle, the establishment of a permanent system of public relief, the establishment of fair standards of labor and conditions of work, and recognition of labor unions as an institution necessary to the ordered functioning of industrial life.

Social workers have been charged, and of late rather sharply, with being "too busy to think about the social implications of their task." The new social policy of the Jewish Conference is an answer to that charge. Its percussions are likely to reach far beyond the group which has adopted the platform and to strengthen the resolve of other groups not yet emboldened to so forthright a stand.

Long Hours for Nurses

WHILE talk of the forty-hour week is going the rounds in industry, nurses may be hoping that some federal eye will gaze at some of the professions. Just-published

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

figures of the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools show that working hours of student nurses were somewhat *longer* in 1932 than three years before when the first survey was made. The Committee believe it should be "unthinkable" to have student nurses' hours on duty exceed forty-eight a week; "duty" does not include the additional time these girls must spend in classrooms and study. Yet last year only 140 nursing schools out of 1224 meet the standards long recommended by the National League of Nursing Education and now set as a general industrial aim: the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week. Eleven states, ranging from Arizona to Vermont, include not a single school which passes that test. The happy opposite is California, where practically all observe a state law requiring the forty-eight-hour week. The Committee comments that in California "Visitors who inquire 'how hospitals manage' are told that they manage very well. Once the idea is accepted, it is relatively easy to administer." They believe furthermore that unless hours are shortened voluntarily, "there is always a real likelihood that, as happened in California, organizations interested in the welfare of women will make a shorter working week for nurses a matter of state legislation. . . . Here is a matter which demands reform."

Medical Relief and Three Point Two

MEDICAL care paid from emergency relief funds is riding along smoothly and effectively in New York State though not on the bandwagon suggested by a current report. In June 1932 the percentage of total home-relief expenditures incurred for medical care in upstate welfare districts was 1.5; and through ensuing months that figure swelled till by last April it reached the popular spring percentage of 3.2. More important than mere percentages is the greater uniformity and efficiency with which medical service on this basis is reaching out to those who need it (see Survey Midmonthly, April 1933, p. 155: Where Relief Includes Medical Care, by H. Jackson Davis, M.D.). "Physicians," reports the director of medical care, "have recognized the increased responsibilities of welfare officials to the taxpayer. Welfare officials have recognized the fact that an ever increasing amount of free or unpaid service is being given by physicians with the result that it is becoming imperative that some payment from public funds be made to them. . . . In several counties for the first time county and town welfare officials have participated with members of the county medical societies in a frank round table discussion of little understood and frequently misinterpreted aspects of the mutual relationships, with the result of increased breadth of understanding."

The Balance of Men and Women

CURIOUSLY enough, in spite of the increase in numbers of women in industrial, professional and political roles, the last Census showed that men had at last gained numerical supremacy in one category where women long have held the majority: musicians and teachers of music. Save in the colleges, women lost a little proportionately in teaching generally during the decade 1920–1930. "Men may be driving women out, as well as keeping them out of the higher ranges of teaching employment," Sophonisba P. Breckinridge comments in her recent monograph, Women in the Twentieth Century (McGraw-Hill, 364 pp.: price $4 postpaid of The Survey) which complements her chapter on women's activities in the report of the President's Committee on Recent Social Trends. Concerning women as teachers Miss Breckinridge casts out a question for which the answer cannot yet be supplied. On the one hand she cites a view from a newspaper editorial, declaring that the ineptitude of men voters is the fault of their early education, "intrusted almost exclusively to women unaccustomed to thinking politically," on the other, the dictum of Rudyard Kipling that "the woman-taught man is quite the most unprofitable to irritate or bully." The self-imposed limitations of the Recent Social Trends Monographs, which like the original report confine themselves to objective data, must have limited the author, had she been otherwise inclined, to leave that point with the posing of the question. One cannot help wishing that she might have gone to it, using the array of data so ably presented in other parts of the work on Women's Use of Spare Time (including the rise of the women's club movement); Women and Gainful Employment; and Women and Government. As it is, surely this most careful and impressive history of fact will give pause to any who still might be inclined to raise the old query, Are women people?

More Relief Policy, Please

THE Federal Relief Administration in its early utterances on policy has spoken clearly on the necessity for "adequate qualified personnel" in every relief operation in which federal funds figure. This is good as far as it goes, but one step farther, taken at this time before state policies jell, would, it seems evident, assure in each state the best available as well as "adequate qualified personnel." There is already a tendency in the direction of applying the old rules of local patronage to the employment of relief workers. The Louisiana League of Women Voters, evidently without taking the thought of which it is surely capable, protested to the state relief commissioner the employment of "women from outside Louisiana" in handling relief money. The Rhode Island Legislature, over-riding Governor Green's pronouncement that efficiency and not residence should be the determining qualification, ruled that only electors of the state may be employed on relief work. Such rulings as this, — and the federal relief administrator, out of his experience in New York surely knows it — will work in many states for a contradiction of that "adequate qualified personnel" which the FRA requires. If a state has such personnel within its borders, well and good; if it hasn't, and a good many are in that case, it should, and if it is to do its job, it must, keep itself free to reach out for competent workers wherever it can get them.

Social workers are a peripatetic race, with experience accumulated in many places under many conditions. The profession has never been held down in its development by the old concept of residence as a *sine qua non* of competence. From this professional travelling about has come much of the peculiar ability of the trained social worker to size up a situation and to know more about a community in a short time than do the people who live in it. It would be unfortunate at this time when trained personnel is so greatly needed if a policy generally took form that would hamper the free distribution of competent workers. The weakest states and communities would inevitably be the worst sufferers. In the new set-up every state and every community should take its personnel where it can get it without regard to sectionalism. Residence qualifications for workers will be a ball and chain on effective relief administration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Unemployment and Community Action

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

Edited by JOANNA C. COLCORD
and RUSSELL H. KURTZ

A Real-Estate Clinic

THE Real-Estate Clinic of the *Pasadena* Realty Board was established at the request of the Council of Social Agencies of that city, to give service to those experiencing difficulty in keeping up the payments on their homes. A precedent was found in the operation of the Joint Committee of the Philadelphia Real-Estate Board (See this department, November 1932).

A committee of five, appointed by the Pasadena Realty Board assists individuals referred by social agencies. It is frequently found that regular payments of principal and interest have been made for some time but can no longer be continued. Adjustments have been made in such cases by arranging deferral of principal payments by which means the monthly cost has been cut in half or more; sometimes complete re-financing is necessary and possible. Rates of interest have occasionally been reduced.

Another type of service is that of advice to persons whose real-estate obligations are about to be liquidated by banks. Often the individual wishes independent and unprejudiced counsel before disposing of the property pledged as security.

Because of its official standing the Real-Estate Committee is able to accomplish far more in its negotiations, than could the client acting alone or by the representation of a single individual. The prestige of the Real-Estate Board has been a valuable asset.

The Board itself, it is reported, feels that this activity has given it prestige by demonstrating the willingness of the real-estate interest to bear its share of the problems of the community.

Giants of Relief

THE largest single home-relief organization in America is the *Cook County* (*Chicago*) Bureau of Public Welfare with its case load of nearly 200,000 families and its staff of 4066. Last year it dispensed $25,645,620 in relief as compared with $685,108 in 1929. Its peak month this year showed expenditures of nearly five million dollars.

Two years ago when the unemployment load began to mount, the private agencies were the first to attempt to carry it. Later an emergency service was set up but within a year this was absorbed by the public department which at the same time relieved the private agencies of their excess burden.

The statistics of the United Charities, largest private agency, illustrates the changes that have taken place in the case loads of the private agencies over this period. In May 1928, the UC had a total case load of 2548 of which 742 were relief cases. In December 1931, the total case load had mounted to 34,267 of which 22,432 were relief cases. In May 1933, the total case load had subsided to 3500 (estimate) of which 2625 were relief cases.

In making these transfers from private to public care a frequently-revised manual entitled Division of the Field has been followed. Elaborated as it is by categorical definition and detail, the manual follows, in the main, the basic principle of turning over to the public agency the "uncomplicated" unemployment cases, retaining for the private agencies the care of families in which social problems abound.

In addition to the County Bureau's expenditures of $25,645,620 in 1932, the other major family and work-relief agencies spent $11,834,135, bringing the total to $37,479,755. The private agencies distributed $8,444,767 or 22.5 percent of this total; the work-relief bureau, $2,221,026; and the Mothers Pension Department, $1,168,342.

The expenditures of this same group of agencies, nine in number, over a period of four years is shown in the following table:

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Public agencies	$1,748,501	$2,408,231	$5,514,551	$29,034,988
Private agencies	1,045,748	1,411,180	7,925,388	8,444,767
Total	$2,794,249	$3,819,411	$13,439,939	$37,479,755

The Welfare Council of *New York City* has similar though not comparable statistics for its major relief agencies for the same period. Its compilation includes eleven family-service agencies, the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, and several other relief agencies in the "private" group; the Mayor's Official Committee and the School Relief Fund in the "semi-official" group; and several public agencies in addition to the Home Relief Bureau, City Work Bureau, and Department of Public Welfare in the "public" group. The four-year comparison of these agencies' relief disbursements is summarized as follows:

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Public agencies	$7,493,412	$9,021,041	$28,769,759	$57,706,048
Semi-official agencies	.....	361,451	2,135,605	3,689,018
Private agencies	2,550,067	5,278,404	15,382,771	19,178,695
Total	$10,043,479	$14,660,896	$46,288,135	$80,573,761

The comparative proportions of total relief being furnished by public agencies in these two areas over the four-year period is shown herewith:

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Chicago	62.6%	63.0%	41.0%	77.5%
New York	74.6%	61.5%	62.2%	71.6%

Details of a County Set-up

ADMINISTRATION of relief in *King County, Washington* (*Seattle*), has been completely reorganized under the new state law, a county welfare board being set up in three departments.

I. RELIEF. One of two chief relief officers is in charge of the fourteen city districts (one of which deals only with homeless men) and the other of the six county districts. About 18,000 families are now on relief. The commissary system has been abandoned. Posted in each office is a list of retail grocers, who have registered at the central headquarters of the board and have agreed, in writing, to abide by the provisions and prices of the approved list of grocery items. Vouchers are given to the heads of families, who, in turn, present them to the retail grocery store of their selection. In this choice, the unemployed are urged to trade at the store nearest their homes or where money is owed. If a store is unable to supply voucher holders with specified articles, it is withdrawn from the certified list and a new voucher, drawn upon another store, is issued. Grocers who fail to observe rules concerning quality and specifications of items are removed from the list. After the grocer has received vouchers in exchange for foodstuffs, he presents the invoice, showing quantity and prices and the signature of the person receiving relief, to the Welfare board. This invoice is not negotiable and payment is refused for vouchers presented by third parties. Approximately 1100 grocers are now

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

handling vouchers. Relief funds are used only to supply food, clothing, garden seeds and fuel.

An experienced social worker as supervisor responsible to the chief relief officer, is in charge in each district. The visiting staff contains some trained workers on salary, and many aides on relief wages. Courses of instruction are being given to the latter through the University of Washington Extension Department.

II. Technical services. A volunteer legal aid service has been organized to assist clients with property and eviction problems.

A "technical officer" is in charge of the production of fuel, repair and distribution of shoes and clothing, gardening and work-relief programs in general. Self-help groups, particularly the newly-organized Economic Security League, are cooperating closely. Opportunities for volunteer work are offered in return for relief vouchers, and regular paid jobs which may open in the city departments and public works are filled by men who have volunteered to work out their relief. About 8000 families have been furnished garden seeds and, when necessary, vacant lots assigned to them, to cultivate under the supervision of trained agriculturalists.

III. Accounting. The chief accountant supervises audits, commitments, payroll and complaints. Invoices presented by dealers are taken by the accounting department. They are checked, totaled and certification made to the chairman of the welfare board by the chief accountant, on Saturday of each week. These audited commitments are then certified by the chairman to the state director of relief commission. Meeting on Tuesday of each week, the state commission certifies the total to the governor, who issues his personal check, payable to the King County Welfare Board, against funds held in trust at a local bank. The chief accountant then signs checks to the individual dealers, up to the amount placed at the disposal of the board by the governor. One copy of every voucher for which goods have been given goes back to the supervisors in the various districts where they are checked and entries made on families' card files.

"Renovize Philadelphia"

CONFRONTED on the one hand by the constantly increasing number of families receiving food orders, and on the other by thousands of properties in excessive disrepair, a representative group of business, professional and civic leaders in Philadelphia, recently organized a campaign to start building work. Six thousand volunteers under team leaders made a canvass of residential and business properties to get owners to pledge repair and improvement jobs at regular wage rates. As a result, property owners agreed to complete within a six months' period about twenty-one and one-half million dollars of work in repairing, modernizing and remodeling.

The committee did not attempt to assign unemployed building-trades workers to do specific jobs, but advised owners to place orders with firms with whom they had previously dealt. To aid owners who needed architectural or engineering service, an advisory bureau was created, supplemented by a construction bureau which advised on costs and the letting of contracts. As a further aid, a comprehensive exhibit covering 5000 square feet of floor space was set up in a central office. Rooms were built as examples of "before" and "after" treatments. Extensive publicity through news releases and circulars, helped to simplify the work of the canvassers and to bring to the exhibit large numbers of prospective renovizers.

Although a considerable portion of the work pledged represents repairing and renovating which would have been done in regular course, the committee believes that the house-to-house canvass did initiate much new work. This conclusion is backed up by the April bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, which reported decreases in employment for all types of construction in the areas reporting except in Philadelphia. According to the bulletin, employment in that city by building contractors increased 16.1 percent in March as compared with February, and payrolls increased 22.1 percent. This substantial improvement in building employment probably is attributable to the success of the Renovize Philadelphia Campaign.

Subsequent to the campaign a check revealed that approximately $10 million of the total amount has already been expended.

Relief in Wisconsin

THE *Wisconsin* Industrial Commission, the emergency relief administering body of that state, reports that in April $1,793,120 was spent on family and homeless relief in those localities that received part of their funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, localities comprising 72.6 percent of the state's population. This aid went to 76,761 families and 12,468 unattached persons, a relief-roll making up 16.4 percent of the population of these areas. The cost of relief averaged $20.19 per family and 72 cents per capita of the population.

Milwaukee County accounted for $757,875 of this total. Here 30,198 families and 6725 unattached persons received aid, this being 20.7 percent of the population of the county. The cost of relief averaged $23.98 per family and $1.04 per capita of the population. *Racine* shows the next largest expenditure with 4182 families and 911 unattached persons, 28.8 percent of the population receiving relief to the amount of $100,976 at a per capita cost of $1.38, while the average per family was $23.10.

Employment-School Census

CINCINNATI has for the past five years made use of an ingenious device to discover the extent of unemployment in its midst through inquiries prosecuted in connection with the annual school census. It was found that the results checked closely with the Federal Unemployment Census of Cincinnati in 1931. The school census taken in May 1933 disclosed that 26 percent of the working population was totally unemployed in that month, this figure being the same as that reported through the census taken the previous year. Part-time employment in 1933 was 22.2 percent, a slight reduction from 1932. This figure, however, includes 8800 men employed on work-relief by the Department of Public Welfare.

Duration of unemployment, taken for the totally unemployed group, showed that 45 percent had been out of work over eighteen months, while only 3.5 percent had been unemployed for three months or less out of the last two years.

New Angles on Self-Help

READING, PENNSYLVANIA, has succeeded in incorporating into its county relief program some phases borrowed from the self-help movement.

Last year, an ambitious project in work-relief was launched in Reading, a boulevard being constructed with public funds. At first wages were paid in cash, but later this was changed to payment in food vouchers. Considerable dissatisfaction ensued among the workmen, and the quality of the work dropped. At this point a new supervisor of work-relief took office. "It did seem to me," he writes, "that there was more than a little justice in the resentment of those who objected to building roads for other men's cars to travel on in return for groceries. On the other hand it seemed essentially just and fitting that men should be asked to work in their own behalf—to produce and distribute that which force of necessity made them consume."

The road-building project has been largely discontinued, and the county program now includes such work as cutting and delivering firewood and coal, renovation and repair of donated clothing and shoes, manufacture of children's garments and bed-coverings, renovation of furniture, repairing of stoves, and renovation of tenement property in lieu of rent. All work is done by the unemployed clients, with the exception of the director and a handful

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of regular employes, who are paid in orders redeemable in food or other necessities, including those which they themselves produce. The value of these orders is calculated at forty cents for each hour's work, and a cash bonus of five cents an hour is given in addition. However, it should be made clear that the gross amount of the food voucher is based upon individual need as determined by case work and never upon hours worked.

This is not strictly a self-help project, since the management comes from outside the group. The director states, however:

> One thing self-help organizations and the Reading organization have in common—both lift the barrier which depression set up between the worker and his work. Another thing in common, in both organizations—labor is exchanged for goods. In self-help organizations, if I understand them aright, the organization exists as a medium for exchange between individuals to individual advantage. The Reading organization itself barters with the individual, benefiting him and deriving for itself an advantage shared by the taxpayer and the unemployed.

The analogy between the Reading project and the salvage work, which has been carried on for years by such agencies as the Goodwill Industries, is also obvious. The director of one of these enterprises in *Milwaukee* writes:

> We of the Goodwill Industries are very much interested in the self-help movement for through the years we have been carrying on just such an endeavor. . . . While the Goodwill movement has not been promoted as a barter movement, yet a reasonably large percentage of service in the Goodwill Industries consists of the exchange of labor for commodities available in the Goodwill stores; although of course most of the Goodwill service consists of the payment of wages in cash to the people served. We see in the present barter and self-help movement many features which can be applied in the work carried on by Goodwill Industries for handicapped and less fortunate people.

Lo the Poor Indian

FROM *Superior, Wisconsin*, comes word that the federal Indian Service and the state relief administration are cooperating in a special type of unemployment relief to the non-ward Indians of the northern counties. This has taken the form of opening up hitherto inaccessible land on which the Indians are being helped to establish themselves on ten-acre tracts. The Indians, on a work-relief basis, fell trees, build bridges and shelters, and clear the land for cultivation. The Department of the Interior is supervising the rehabilitation phases of the program while the local arm of the state relief administration continues to provide relief until a measure of self-support is achieved.

At the same time, the President has ordered that the quotas of the Civilian Conservation Corps be extended to make room for 14,400 Indians in seventy-two new forest work-camps in western and southwestern states. The Indian Service will supervise these camps and direct the forestry work. It is interesting to note that for the Indians the usual period of physical conditioning at concentration centers is being waived.

Clothing Collection

THE *Cleveland* Associated Charities, realizing the difficulties involved in getting second-hand clothing donated in a year when people were hanging on to their old garments, tried several new forms of publicity in a spring clothing campaign. In addition to the regular newspaper and billboard appeals, cards were posted in 272 gas stations where people waiting to be served had ample time to read them. Four hundred taxicabs also carried, for ten days, stickers on both windows reading "Associated Charities needs clothing."

There was also carried on an educational project—a Recognition Day or "at home" to members of volunteer sewing groups who this winter had made garments from Red Cross government material. These included more than 100 church groups, and a large number of clubs of every variety, social, literary, civic, and so on. For the first two afternoons of the week of the clothing drive, members of the A. C. Sewing Center Committee, a year-round volunteer group of twenty-five socially prominent women, kept open house to several hundred guests, many of whom brought donations of second-hand clothing.

Elaborate displays both of new and remodeled garments were on view for the entire week. The remodeled clothing showed how scraps of every sort serve some good purpose—baby blankets in pastel shades knitted from odds and ends of yarn hung next to large, family blankets made from wool remnants of men's suits and overcoats. Aprons and blouses made from men's shirt tails vied with handkerchiefs made from shirt sleeves. Stocking caps made from old hose mingled with baby bonnets fashioned out of old silk lingerie. A total of some six thousand second-hand garments came in during the campaign and many others since.

Ohio Forges Ahead

THE *Ohio* State Relief Commission has strengthened its staff in the past few months by the addition of field workers and increased office personnel. It has continued to move in the direction of greater relief uniformity throughout the state by the familiar device of establishing citizens' committees in the various counties to represent it in the administration of state and federal relief funds. Adequate relief on a more uniform basis and a strengthening of local personnel are among the objectives of the Commission.

The six largest cities of the state, *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, *Columbus*, *Toledo*, *Akron* and *Dayton* all use their private agencies in large measure to render the investigational and relief-issuing services in connection with the relief granted from public funds. *Cincinnati* and *Columbus* have large work-relief programs directly under the supervision of the public department and *Toledo* and *Akron* have recently resumed smaller operations after a lapse of several months. In *Cleveland* the only work relief is that conducted by the Associated Charities on a highly selective basis.

The State Relief Commission recently compiled the results of the relief financing made possible by the special legislation of April and September 1932. This shows that in the twelve months ending March 31, 1933, the "enabling legislation' allowed the local governmental units to bond themselves to the extent of $6,710,174 for special relief purposes; that the state excise tax on public utilities yielded $8,741,056; and that the diversion of gasoline taxes and motor-vehicle license fees to relief amounted to $4,847,081. In addition the RFC made available to the state $11,743,774 in this same period, bringing the grand total of special relief financing effected by state aid to $32,042,085.

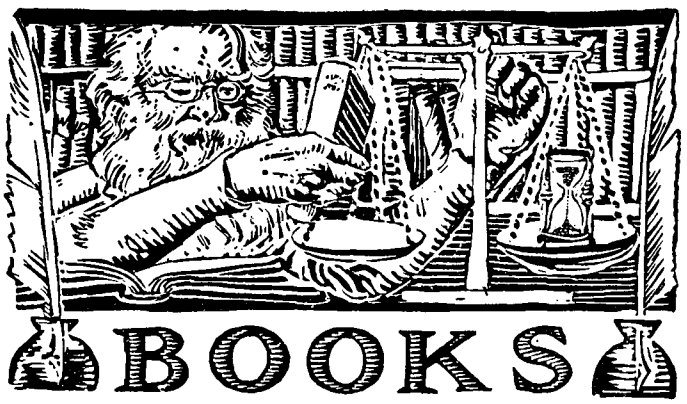
Municipal Land-Holding

THE small town of *Colliersville, Tennessee*, has obtained from the State Legislature an amendment to its charter permitting the town to hold lands secured through foreclosure of taxes and lease them for cultivation by unemployed citizens, at a rental covering the use of the land only, plus taxes on land and improvements. The purpose is to create within the township an "enclave of economic ground-rent" to be held in perpetuity for the use of individual citizens. This return to the colonial system of "common lands" held by the community but used by the citizens is of interest in the present emergency.

THE Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22 Street, New York, has issued a six-page mimeographed summary of the material in its files bearing on commissaries and economies in food relief. Ten cents.

THE New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, 540 Broad Street, Newark, discusses its "work for relief" program in a four-page leaflet. Free.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Blind Man's Vision

THE BLIND IN SCHOOL AND SOCIETY, *A Psychological Study, by Thomas D. Cutsforth. Appleton. 248 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. CUTSFORTH, blind since the age of eleven years, has studied the difficulties of those suffering like himself but without the benefit of his more adequate training and experience. He has produced a thought-provoking volume that should create more interest in and understanding of the blind. He stresses the point that the blind child is not merely a normal child without vision but a child differentiated from others by reason of his total constitution, his visual impairment and his mode of life organization. He urges, therefore, modes of training that will recognize the blind child as such in order that he may gain through internal expansion and development the highest capacity for satisfactory adjustment in all groups of society. Dr. Cutsforth accuses too the educational institutions for the blind of failing in their real purposes. He offers a new outlook and plan and strengthens and supports his position by well-chosen illustrative case histories.

Here is a noteworthy contribution in the field of the psychology of the blind, in terms of their education and their gropings, their inner conflicts and modes of adaptation. Emphasis falls upon their own organization rather than upon institutional development along lines destined to make them mimics of patterns which in truth belong merely to those who see. This volume merits wide reading. Its contents deserve analysis and thought, particularly the statement that no schools for the blind have succeeded in educating the blind into his own world of experience so that he can live in harmony with himself and his world, although a few blind individuals have partially achieved it for themselves.

New York City IRA S. WILE, M.D.

The Story of Dr. White

FORTY YEARS OF PSYCHIATRY, *by William A. White, M.D. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company. 154 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

BETWEEN the unemphatic covers of what looks like a technical book Dr. White has hidden away a story whose interest is by no means limited to his fellow psychiatrists. It is the story of a Brooklyn boy who remembered from his earliest years the clang of the ambulances going to and from the hospital half a block from his home; whose interest in science was aroused by the chatter of a playmate who was the son of a surgeon; who won a scholarship to Cornell while his parents were away from home and started off at once at fifteen for the college education which otherwise would not have been possible, blithely asserting that he was seventeen so that he could get in, utterly unprepared by high school for the courses into which he launched himself. He never *could* pass his examinations in mathematics and Latin and Greek but they let him stay; he earned his way at wages of fifteen or twenty cents an hour. His talks with the surgeon's son had led his reading to Herbert Spencer, whom he adopted as the key to unlock all knowledge. From Spencer he had learned by fifteen "that there is a kernel of truth in everything no matter how false or absurd it may appear upon the surface, and that it is that kernel of truth which is of value; and therefore nothing is to be scorned because everything really possesses for the unprejudiced mind something invaluable, if one will take the trouble to try to find it."

At nineteen the boy was entering Long Island College Hospital Medical College; at twenty-one, pale and thin from two years' hard grind intermixed with odd jobs to earn money, he was riding the ambulance of an emergency hospital. Then the alms and workhouse staff on Blackwell's Island for a few months, and back to the college hospital for a dispensary service in nervous diseases starting the long line of work and study at Binghamton State Hospital, the Pathological Institute, St. Elizabeth's in Washington, and Europe.

Dr. White was one of the earliest students and spokesmen for what he calls "the value of an idea—psychoanalysis." The forty years of which he writes bridge the rise of the idea of prevention applied to mental disease—mental hygiene; the application of knowledge of the mind to thinking and action in law and the social sciences; and within psychiatry itself a development little short of revolutionary wherein "meaning replaces description." Dr. White sees modern psychiatry as "the first medical specialty that perforce had to deal with man as a whole and not with some particular organ"; that "strikes at the very heart of the most important and significant problem that is presented to man, namely, the problem of himself. . . ." Hospitals, techniques, professional organization and development enter into this informal memorandum of forty years; its importance, however, lies not only in the record of advances in medicine and social science in which Dr. White has participated with such distinction but more particularly in adventures of a boy who started out with Herbert Spencer under his hat and did not blink at "the new ways of thinking . . . developed by man's efforts at a more adequate understanding of his cosmos."

MARY ROSS

Psychoanalysis

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS TODAY: Its Scope and Function, *edited by Sandor Lorand, M.D. Covici Friede. 364 pp. Price $4.25 postpaid of The Survey.*
PSYCHOANALYSIS OF THE NEUROSES, *by Helene Deutsch (translated from the German). Hogard Press, London. Through Robert O. Ballou. 237 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE sizeable volume edited by Dr. Lorand contains twenty-five essays on psychoanalysis covering in order, first, general theoretical considerations; second, mental hygiene and education; third, clinical problems of the neuroses and psychoses; and fourth, applied psychoanalysis in other fields. Dr. Lorand has enlisted from this country and abroad an able group of contributors which includes many of the most distinguished representatives of psychoanalysis. The book brings psychoanalysis up to date, supplementing the basic contributions of Freud by the important developments which have resulted from his own later work and that of others.

In spite of an attempt to present the material in non-technical language wherever possible, this is not a book for beginners. For the lay person or psychiatrist who is fairly well read in the foundation literature, the volume should be invaluable as a ready means of orientation to the psychoanalysis of today and as a reference book extraordinary. The standard of work is high throughout and shows skillful editorial leadership. The essays are both concise and comprehensive. There is no more duplication or repetition than is desirable for emphasis and clarity, and each author sticks conscientiously to his own special topic. In general, this book is unique in the degree to which it has achieved a simple presentation of the confusing and widely ramifying material of psychoanalysis. No longer does this scientific discipline confine itself to the realm of nervous and mental illness, but reaches out to touch all the biological and social sciences. Dr. Lorand's book stands as the most useful single volume yet to appear which includes all these broader aspects.

Dr. Deutsch's book is number 23 of the International Psychoanalytical Library, edited by Ernest Jones. As the name implies, it deals solely with problems of nervous illness and comprises a series of eleven lectures. These were no doubt prepared for students at the Vienna Psycho-analytical Institute and consequently, for good understanding, there is need of considerable general knowledge of psychoanalysis as a background. The book gives a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

highly satisfactory presentation of those familiar groups of psycho-neuroses which were first and most thoroughly studied by the psychoanalytic method. Theoretical and general considerations are illustrated by abundant case material, and all is set forth in simple language and with a graceful style. The resulting comfort and pleasure for the reader is not gained at any sacrifice of scientific values. The book is high grade throughout from every standpoint, and in its field may well become a classic for accuracy, clarity and brevity. MARTIN PECK, M.D.
Boston, Massachusetts

Small Loans

THE PERSONAL FINANCE BUSINESS, *by M. R. Neifeld. Harper. 490 pp. Price $5 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE economic aspect of the small-loans problem is set forth here with great clarity. One admires the author's broad grasp of details and the astonishing ingenuity with which material apparently unrelated to the subject has been woven together to supply a well-integrated background. In the first part of the book the author lays down The Basis of Personal Credit. In the second part he deals with Personal Finance, analyzing with care and precision the nature of the finance business, the borrower and his problems, the lender and his problems, the relation of the enterprise to the field of banking, and the public relations aspect. It is interesting for the lay reader to see how many different misunderstandings of his own there are about the nature of the business and how they are cleared up. The testimony of people who are most closely connected with the business, such as labor, banking commissioners, legal aid societies, in favor of the type of regulation afforded by the Uniform Small-Loans Law is persuasive as to its merits. The book will well repay thorough study. It is particularly valuable for people in communities where the small-loans business has not as yet been brought under control of well-tried legislation.

To social workers the chapter on Social Aspects of the Personal Finance Business will be particularly interesting. It attempts with considerable success "to show who the potential borrower may be by showing who he cannot be." One notices such sentences as this: "The positive uplift in family morale that comes from self-respecting negotiations with personal finance companies is in contrast to that engendered by contact with social agencies in the usual course of their welfare work." A valuable book in any social-worker's library. JOHN S. BRADWAY
Duke University

Fewer, Better Churches

THE NEGRO'S CHURCH, *by B. E. Mays & J. W. Nicholson. Institute of Social and Religious Education. 321 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume on the whole justifies its claim to be "the first comprehensive study of the contemporary Negro church." Much is made, rightly enough, of the prominence of the church in the Negro communities and its historic role as the one institution in which the Negro has been free to exercise unrestrained, or nearly so, his group initiative, his ability to organize, and his need for self-leadership. But in spite of a record of moral, educational and spiritual support such as could have come from no external source, and a curious tendency on the part of the Negro church to be a composite institution at one and the same time church, forum, community and social center, race organization, the study discovers the Negro church much more the product and reflection of its external environment than a moulding force or counter-influence, compensating or offsetting the economic, social or cultural disabilities of the Negro minority. Every detailed analysis finds it reflecting the external conditions of its constituency, and subject in only slightly modified degree to the prevailing trends, emphases and changes of the organized religion of the majority in the same or similar communities. This being so, there is little to support the thesis that the church has a special influence or function in Negro life, or that its development has come or can come from within. Which, if true, specifically means that the future of the Negro church depends very largely upon progress and change in the educational, economic and social condition of

BOOKS THAT LIVE ON FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

The Dynamics of Therapy
IN A CONTROLLED RELATIONSHIP
By Jessie Taft, A.B., Ph.D.

Shows in concrete detail how the relationship between therapist and child is initiated, developed and brought to constructive termination. The therapist's part in the treatment contacts is as fully and frankly recorded as the child's.

THE MACMILLAN CO. ▪ New York ▪ $2.50

"A decade hence there will be Socialists who will turn to it in assessing the views of the present period."

Socialist Planning and a Socialist Program

A Symposium edited for the L. I. D.
by HARRY W. LAIDLER, Ph.D.
With an Introduction by Norman Thomas
$2.00

"Sets up a concrete goal toward which an increasing number of intelligent men and women may strive." — *The Call of Youth*
"Interesting to all who are interested in Government." — *Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser*
"A penetrating look at the present American economic tangle." — *Columbia Missourian*
FALCON PRESS, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES NEW YORK

39th ed. 1932-33

A consolidated, classified and descriptive directory of social agencies serving the City of New York. The handbook of social workers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, donors, and others in need of information as to the social service resources of New York. For fifty-one years one of the activities of the Charity Organization Society.

850 *pages* *Cloth* $3.00

Published by the
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East 22nd St., New York

Studies in the Practice of Social Work

No. 1. INTERVIEWS — A Study in the Methods of Analyzing and Recording Social Casework Interviews. $1.00

No. II. SOCIAL CASEWORK — Generic and Specific. A Report of the Milford Conference. $1.00

No. III. SOCIAL WORK ETHICS — Lula Jean Elliott. $.50

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
130 East 22d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Negro masses, as brought about outside the church but, it is to be hoped, with the most intelligent cooperation from the church. Evidence that the Negro population is overchurched in both rural and urban areas suggests as an immediate practical objective, *fewer but better Negro churches;* just as the demonstrated dependence of the church on its environment, demands for progress, constructive emphasis on the institutional type of church and cooperation with practical programs of social improvement and reform.

ALAIN LOCKE
Howard University

Social Trends

TRENDS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, *by Leonard D. White. McGraw-Hill. 365 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*
PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Charles H. Judd. McGraw-Hill. 214 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY, *by R. D. McKenzie. McGraw-Hill. 352 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
RURAL SOCIAL TRENDS, *by Edmund deS. Brunner and J. H. Kolb. McGraw-Hill. 386 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE four volumes form part of a series of thirteen monographs prepared under the direction of the Research Committee on Recent Social Trends to amplify and document the chapters written by their respective authors in the monumental report of the Committee issued several months ago (see Survey Graphic, January 1933). Both for the specialist and for the general reader with special interest in these various fields, they bring together a wealth of fact made readily accessible by the excellent typography, arrangement and indexing of the books. As in all the publications prepared under the direction of the Committee, the emphasis is on objective fact brought together from existing authoritative sources and in some instances from field investigation, and "kept as free as possible from emotional coloring and unverifiable conjectures." The volume by Professors Brunner and Kolb gives in addition to an analysis of Census data (much of it previously unpublished) the report of field studies originally initiated by the Institute of Social and Religious Research and carried forward through the cooperation of the Institute and the Committee, while Professor McKenzie's dynamic analysis of the metropolitan community includes chapters by nearly a dozen students in special fields engaged in research in universities and other centers in various parts of the country. While part of the material of these monographs was dealt with in the Committee's general report (Recent Social Trends, McGraw-Hill, 2 vols., 1568 pp., price $10 postpaid of Survey Graphic) these supplementary publications include much valuable material necessarily omitted from rounded presentation of the report but essential to full understanding of the changing social patterns which they delineate.

MARY ROSS

German Insurance

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF IN GERMANY. *National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 107 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

DURING the summer of 1932, the National Industrial Conference Board sent a member of its research staff, Mr. Trivanovitch, to investigate and survey unemployment insurance and relief in Germany. He interviewed officials at headquarters in Berlin and studied relief agencies in a limited number of other cities. His findings are set forth in five brief chapters: Unemployment insurance and emergency relief, Welfare relief, Methods of providing relief for unemployment, Proposals for reform of unemployment insurance and relief, Lessons drawn from German experience. The appendix contains additional factual material dealing with the administration of unemployment insurance.

The general provisions of the act of 1927, and subsequent changes, are given in sufficient detail to furnish the necessary historical data. Distinction is made between unemployment insurance, emergency relief and welfare relief and the stages are traced through which the proportion of workers covered by the first named has decreased while those under the latter two have increased. Since the Conference Board assumes that the insurance scheme was designed for the purpose of providing relief for prolonged unemployment, the logical conclusion follows that this experiment has been a failure. The Board evidently believes that only seasonal unemployment insurance applied to a limited group of industries should be considered. However, tribute is paid to the administrative system which "functions with remarkable efficiency under the direction of capable and honest administrators."

Since the Conference Board considers the scheme a failure it is most regrettable that more was not made of the fact that there was no opportunity to accumulate a surplus under the 1927 act and that the economic and political plight of Germany has been peculiarly unhappy throughout the period under consideration. One may well hesitate to draw lessons as to the "failure" of such a plan in a country so distraught and chaotic. It would be better to see Germany as a part of an upset world and unable to handle an exceedingly serious employment situation alone. The book presents inconsistent statements regarding the employment exchanges, e.g. pp. 78 and 81. Nor is it wise to conclude that the placement activities of these exchanges are of little importance when as late as 1931 official reports showed over 3⅓ million placements made through these offices.

The conclusion of the Conference Board seems to be that since unemployment insurance cannot deal with *mass* unemployment relief that it is of little value and that resort should be made to straight relief at the outset. "State unemployment relief, if undertaken, should be devised so as to supplement and not replace the work of private welfare agencies." The fact that private charity secures funds based on willingness and not ability to contribute is not noted. It may be mentioned that the Conference Board does not here indicate its one-time conviction, expressed in a 1931 publication, that it is "advisable to promote . . . the efforts of employers to work out a solution of the problem wholly or largely by private and cooperative endeavor, in the form of unemployment reserves or other sound measures."

RUTH M. KELLOGG
University of Chicago

The Lost Environment

SOCIAL PATHOLOGY, *by John L. Gillin. Century. 615 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this thorough and up-to-date volume Professor Gillin follows what he calls the sociological approach. In doing that he merely touches a note of group consciousness because the sociological approach is nothing if not the scientific approach. The problems of social pathology he divides into five classes including those of individuals, of the family, of social organization, of economic organization, and of the culture pattern. In terms of these types of pathology Gillin pictures a fluxing environment to which some individuals and groups adapt easily, others with difficulty and still others not at all.

The social pathologies as reported by the sociologist are the maladjustments between human beings or between human beings and their environment. Gillin confines himself almost wholly to an examination and description of the outstanding social problems, assembling at each point the most reliable case and statistical material available. He does not deal with treatment or "solutions," and for that we do not quarrel with him. The beginning of a way out is always an *understanding* of social problems, and that is essentially the view of the author.

This volume excels in certain respects most others of recent publication in this field. It is objective. It is up-to-date. It also has in common with other leading books in the field a quality that should be examined here. It considers social problems largely in terms of maladjusted persons and groups, which is the accepted approach, but the book takes little account of the environment. It assumes by implication that social pathology is entirely or largely a matter of individual or group maladjustment.

American sociology within recent years has placed considerable emphasis upon the need of seeing "the situation as a whole," yet this imperative is generally ignored in the study of our most baffling social problems. We always remain within the genteel limits prescribed by the mores. Maladjustment generally means that the person or the group is out of harmony with the environment, although the environment be a changing phenomenon. This leads to the logical conclusion that adjustment is a matter of personal adaptation, which puts the sociologist, whatever he may think of religion, in a class with the evangelist. Ignoring the en-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vironment, the student of social problems finds himself forced in the direction of more psychiatry, more clinics, more courts and more institutions.

Gillin's book is as good as any in this field where all authors are more or less restricted. He does broaden the field here and there, but the time has come when we need to scrutinize the whole environment and perhaps make of the larger social and economic life a kind of therapeutic. At least we ought to take the very important step of examining the environment as objectively as heretofore we have examined man.

NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College, Brooklyn

Case Work in School

CASE STUDIES OF NORMAL ADOLESCENT GIRLS, *by Elsie M. Smithies. Appleton. 284 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a practical book written out of the author's experience as assistant principal in the University Highschool of Chicago University. Teachers and social workers will find the case-study approach most helpful. The illustrations used are typical: instances of self-distrust, physical disability, exhibitionism, volitional retardation, depression, insecurity, environmental pressure, parental dominance, shame and inferiority fear. As will be observed, the classifications are those of "common sense" rather than logical and technical. Similarly the diagnosis and treatment are in each instance of a character that can be accomplished in any intelligently organized school which is sensitively attuned to the common problems confronting adolescent girls.

The discussion is designed to illustrate the methods and instrumentalities that have been employed effectively in resolving difficulties of adjustment. The reader follows each case through its successive stages as the personnel office dealt with it—from the first report of an instructor indicating something wrong in the pupil's class-work or relations to her companions, through the various steps in the diagnosis, the interpretation of the problem, and treatment. An introductory chapter on the technique of case work describes the methods which are later illustrated in detail and a concluding chapter summarizes the discussion with a suggestive analysis of the most common problems of adolescent maladjustment.

The limitations of the book are probably the limitations of personnel work at the present time. Thus we may question whether the volitional tests and the attention profiles employed contributed anything to the diagnosis over and above the prior observations of the pupil's instructors. And particularly does the study reveal how definitely at present personnel work in schools operates outside of the substance and core of courses of study and the curriculum. Clearly the time has come for the mental-hygiene approach to modify the organization and structure of subjects of study as well as the relations of the student's life outside these sacred precincts.

V. T. THAYER

Educational Director, Ethical Culture Schools, New York City

Forced Labor

FORCED LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Walter Wilson. International Publishers. 192 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

LUCKILY this belongs to the class of books carrying their own antidotes. Determined to make out a case against capitalism, the author seeks to prove the existence of a great deal of forced labor in the United States and its possessions. Within the United States he finds it mainly in prisons, though he also finds instances of peonage in various parts of the country. In the possessions he turns his attention to forced labor in the sugar, coffee, rubber, mining and some other industries. A valuable study of the subject could probably be made by a competent investigator. Mr. Wilson is so reckless in his statements and so loose in his interpretations that his book has no value.

Trenton, New Jersey WINTHROP D. LANE

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

THE HANDICAPPED CHILD. *Report of the Committee on Physically and Mentally Handicapped of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. William J. Ellis, chairman. Century. 452 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ENERGIES OF MEN, *A Study of the Fundamentals of Dynamic Psychology, by William McDougall. Scribner's. 389 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

BOILING down his Outline of Psychology and Outline of Abnormal Psychology, Professor McDougall has provided what he calls an introduction to purposive psychology. He naturally stresses its hormic phases which recognize that man and man's primary strivings are based upon certain inherited propensities. Wide knowledge and capable exposition make clear the author's concepts of the native bases of mental action in terms of maturation, environment and species pattern. It is an excellent book, rich in suggestion, direct on organization and refusing to be entangled by schools of psychology which are out of harmony with his basic doctrine.

SWEEPING THE COBWEBS, *Lillien J. Martin and Clare de Gruchy. Macmillan. 181 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

TAKING care of the old today is more significant and necessary than protecting the young. As old age in the forties has now advanced into the sixties, there is greater need for an older generation to adjust to an era of reverses, limitations and frustrations both real and imagined. The authors offer a program for the mental rehabilitation of the old based upon internal changes along with some modification of the external world. They emphasize the importance and the methods of shifting patterns and habits in terms of life goals. It should not be forgotten that the senior writer is still a young woman of eighty. She applies common sense, good humor, psychologic technic and understanding to the problem of salvaging old age. She points a way for the old to gain

BACK NUMBERS
of SURVEY and SURVEY GRAPHIC

AND ALL OTHER IMPORTANT MAGAZINES FROM THE WORLD OVER

We furnish single copies, volumes and sets or photostat reproductions of specific sections, promptly and reasonably.

Write, phone or wire Periodicals Department

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

Since 1898 publishers to the library profession

950-972 University Avenue **New York City**

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH WORK

Two-year program of graduate training for principal fields of Social Work.

311 So. Juniper Street **Philadelphia**

SUBSCRIBE HERE

Survey Midmonthly—Monthly—$3.00

Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York

Name.....Address.....7-15-33

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years of better adaptation and adjustment, not through resignation but through an intelligent revaluation of life involving new programs, formulated in terms of rational philosophies and attainable goals.

TALENTS AND TEMPERAMENTS, The Psychology of Vocational Guidance, *by Angus Macrae. Appleton. 206 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SIMPLE, non-technical discussion of psychology as applied to vocational guidance, non-dogmatic in viewpoint, eclectic in outlook. Unfortunately a large measure of it is based upon facts derived from English rather than American experience.

MEN'S MISDEMEANANTS DIVISION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA, *prepared by George E. Worthington. Published by Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation. 181 pp.*

IN 1926 very bad probation work was being done by the men's misdemeanant division of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia: that is the essence of this report. It is one of a series of studies which the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia has made of this court's organization and activities, and unfortunately is published seven years after the field work. That robs it of much interest beyond the historical—and stops an honest reviewer from comment. Outside of that it is a competent document.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING, *by Helen L. Alfred. League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price 10 cents.*

A WELL-DOCUMENTED pamphlet by the secretary of the Public Housing Conference giving a concise picture of American slum conditions and containing a descriptive summary of the best that has been done here and abroad in the field of low-cost housing. The author concludes that immediate action by municipal and state authorities is needed to improve the existing deplorable situation.

LABOR PROBLEMS, *by Frank Tracy Carlton. Heath. 468 pp. Price $2.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

To point the way toward a solution of labor problems through a clear understanding of them, the author offers an impartial analysis of the historical background and the economic, social and psychological factors that have shaped labor organization and industrial relations. Written as a college textbook, it has interest and value for general readers.

CONSTRUCTIVE ECONOMY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BUDGET MAKING AND ADMINISTRATION, *by Dorothy Leonard Judd. National League of Women Voters, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents and 15 cents respectively.*

THESE two study guides prepared for Leagues of Women Voters are of value to any groups developing an informed membership on municipal government. Both pamphlets are written in syllabus form and contain much factual material in addition to appraisals of the efficiency of various governmental methods. A series of pertinent questions, constituting a sort of review of the preceding pages, and a splendid reference list of source material, are included in each pamphlet.

ELEMENTS OF A LOW-COST HOUSING LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION, *by Charles S. Ascher. Price 35 cents from National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York City.*

THIS monograph, originally published as a supplement to The National Municipal Review, offers practical aid in drafting a housing law whereby a state will be qualified to apply for loans from the R. F. C. for self-liquidating housing enterprises. Steps to be taken in drafting a law, in creating an official administrative agency and corporations to carry out housing projects, with detailed provisions as to type of project, financial set-up, and so on are outlined. While drawing liberally on the provisions of the New York and Ohio laws and the proposals formulated by the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Ascher concludes that there is not necessarily one right way to organize for public housing.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, *by Marion Schibsby and Read Lewis. Published by the Foreign Language Information Service, 222 Fourth Ave., New York City. Price 25¢.*

IN simple language this pamphlet tells the immigrant who wishes to become a citizen the procedure he must follow. Of real value to the would-be citizen, it is also of genuine help to those interested in assisting him to achieve his aim.

COMMUNICATIONS

Look Out for "H. C. Cummings"

TO THE EDITOR: We were approached on June 3, by a man giving the name H. C. Cummings and claiming to be an assistant field director of the U. S. Public Health Service. "Cummings" had a pleasing personality and told an excellent story, difficult to verify on short notice. He appears to be about forty years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, and is about 5′ 6″ in height. He is partially bald and has thin light brown hair. His face is rather full with a snubbed nose, and he wears tortoise-shell glasses. He was wearing a light grey felt hat and a grey suit with brown shoes. He has a good personal appearance.

He seemed to be acquainted with the Pacific Coast and claimed to have been connected with the western office of the U. S. Public Health Service. He also seems to have traveled and knows many cities and is fairly conversant with the leading names in social work and health work generally. He used the names of Benjamin A. Christner, president of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce and president of the First National Bank of that city, and also of Dr. Walter N. Thayer, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, State Office Building, Albany, New York. Dr. Thayer says he does not know the man and he is not expected in that office as he claims.

He works the game of being caught without funds during the course of his field trip and by a suggestion and indirect remark makes an apparent effort to get funds from friends under circumstances that make such efforts ostensibly impossible. He then may request it to enable him to get to another city being apparently caught with only a dollar or two in money.

Information regarding such a person would be appreciated by the National Child Labor Committee and suspects may be turned over to the police pending identification by the undersigned.

JAMES E. SIDEL

National Child Labor Committee
419 Fourth Avenue, New York

City to Country

TO THE EDITOR: I came across an interesting evidence the other day of the movement of people from the city to the country in the report of one of our representatives carrying on flood-relief work in western Kentucky. In handling groups of refugees from flood or other disasters in rural sections we have found in recent years that enough vacant houses were available for temporary shelter. Our Mr. John L. Teets writes regarding Livingston County, Kentucky: "Population of the county is increasing at a rapid rate with families returning in the past six and eight months from Chicago, Detroit, California points, Florida, Akron and St. Louis until there are now no empty houses in the county. If it is necessary for the flood refugees on the Illinois side to come over into Kentucky, an immediate housing problem would develop."

ROBERT E. BONDY

Director Disaster Relief, American Red Cross

Gossip Set Right

TO THE EDITOR: Here is evidence that members of the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University really do read The Survey. On the last page (page 240) of The June Midmonthly Survey an obscure little item purports to tell about the enrollment of students in the twenty-four schools which make up the membership of the American Association of Schools of Professional Social Work. These faculty people here protest that the writer of that item missed some of the most significant and pertinent facts in the statistical report to which reference is made in the item. From their point of view the ad-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 21 cents a line, 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements five cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.00. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department.

TEL.: ALGONQUIN 4-7490 — SURVEY MIDMONTHLY — 112 EAST 19th ST. NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED

HERE I AM

Education, A.B.-B.D. Experience, 4 years social work boys' organization. Enthusiasm: education and applied religion. 30. Married. Would like connection New York or vicinity. 7139 SURVEY.

IS THERE AN ORGANIZATION with an opening for a young man who has prepared himself for work in the social-religious field (A.B., B.D.)? Social work experience and executive ability. 7114 SURVEY.

WOMAN, American Hebrew, social work training and experience, desires position institution, school or camp. Thorough knowledge dietetics, purchasing supplies, managing helpers. 7134 SURVEY.

WOMAN (Jewish) experienced immigrant education and physical welfare, desires position. 7135 SURVEY.

WANTED: Position as Executive Secretary. Eight years present position. Experienced organizer, Children's, Family and Girls' welfare work. 7148 SURVEY.

Woman with M.A. degree, three years' graduate study, experience in teaching and social service, wishes teaching or administrative work, preferably with girls or young women. 7149 SURVEY.

Young woman, twenty-six, single, A.B. and two years nurses' training. Experience includes traveling with patient, department store and office work. South in winter. Temporary or permanent. References. 7150 SURVEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

ENGRAVING

THE HUGHES ENGRAVING CO., INC.

Photo Engraving Specialists. 140 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Plates that print. Ask The Survey about us. Platemakers for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.

Groceries

Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

LITERARY SERVICE

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE
DAMAGED BOOKS
40% *OFF REGULAR PRICE*

For Complete List of Books
write
THE SURVEY
Book Department
112 East 19th Street
New York, N. Y.

Your Own Agency

This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. National. Non-profit making.

Joint Vocational Service
(Agency)
130 East 22nd St. — New York

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc.
VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY
18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK
Lexington 2-6677

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

PAMPHLETS

Rates: 75c per line for 4 insertions

The World Crisis. Problems confronting you. 15 cents postpaid. Stephen Kisel, 610, 7 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Depression Reduction, **The Sex Side of Life, An Explanation for Young People** by Mary Ware Dennett. Single copy $.25 instead of $.35; 5 copies $1.00 instead of $1.67. 100 copies $15.00 instead of $20.00. Lower rates for larger quantities. Order from the author, **81 Singer Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York City.**

PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 450 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mental Hygiene: quarterly: $3.00 a year; published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 450 Seventh Ave., New York.

vancement of social work as a profession depends upon the previous preparation of the students enrolled in the schools, whether these students are following a full-time program, and the length of their enrollment in the schools. Table III of the report quoted gives some evidence on these points which apparently was overlooked. Even though that section of The Survey is labelled Gossip, must it give an inadequate interpretation of a factual document?

J. E. CUTLER
Dean School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University

Public Relations

TO THE EDITOR: The import of the paragraph headed Complaints En Masse in the May Midmonthly (page 201) is misleading. The Public Relations Office of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare was established as part of a program to coordinate the practices and policies of the public-relief service; its primary function so far has been the adjustment of complaints presented to it by organized groups of unemployed.

The success of this experiment, which you question, may be measured in two ways: From the point of view of the district-office supervisor it has been and is thoroughly successful in this respect: it has relieved one of the most vexatious problems of district relief administration. Individual complaints, both from the justly aggrieved and the unsatisfiable, continue to be received at the local office but representative committees are no longer recognized there. Insofar as some of these committees were previously disruptive of all orderly procedure, the situation is vastly improved.

But from a larger point of view—that of just and satisfactory service to the public and the represented client—the success of this innovation is more open to dispute. Many local units have boycotted the Public Relations Office wholly or partially, declaring it was too remote from the point of contact to serve its purpose. A cogent but less outspoken reason for objection has been that direct action and the securing of immediate results on pressed cases, were virtually impossible. Some fifty local groups are clearing through this office and many prefer the procedure because the "answer" received through this recognized channel is more complete, specific and final than that formerly obtained. A most important precaution in conducting such a department must be against the easy degradation into "just another run-around." This is a sore spot to many a baffled client and, of course, should be eliminated.

All in all the experiment is by no means a failure and the Public Relations Office in Chicago is still operating in the functions for which it was established. It has exciting possibilities for the development of its services if supported with wisdom, courage and energy.

S. H. OLMSTED
Supervisor Public Relations Service
Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago

Page Miss Bailey

TO THE EDITOR: I want to express my appreciation of the four articles in recent Surveys by Gertrude Springer. I have found them most helpful and enjoyable. I am an emergency worker in the Family Welfare Society office while the regular worker is with the State Emergency Relief, and have gotten a good deal of help from these articles. I have also used them for volunteers as well as our own visitors. I hope there will be many more of them.

(Mrs.) MARGARET E. TOBIN
Acting Secretary Family Welfare Society of Champaign and Urbana, Illinois

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

June Alphabet

JUNE'S brides may be fewer this year but the candidates who came forward to receive justly merited honorary degrees give proof that we are suffering no moratorium in merit. "A master in planning and a genius in administration" read Dartmouth's citation to Charles S. Little, organizer and superintendent of Letchworth Village (see The Midmonthly Survey, June 1933) who has become a Doctor of Science. To Mrs. August Belmont, "actress, author, philanthropist and orator" New York University awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters. Wisconsin expressed the appreciation of the whole country in adding the letters LL.D. to the already illustrious name of the Secretary of Labor and first woman member of the Cabinet, Frances Perkins. For his services in a special field of industry—occupational disease—Howard College in Birmingham, Alabama, has conferred the same degree on Dr. Carey P. McCord of Cincinnati.

Mount Holyoke, looking westward, has seen and recognized the remarkable services of Linda Anne Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. On Lewis H. Carris, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Hobart College has conferred its LL.D. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, receives this distinction from Howard University as "a life-long champion of human right and human dignity," while Columbia University has conferred it on that friend of all just causes, Charles C. Burlingham.

Among those who this June have been doubly doctored, so to speak, are President Roosevelt himself, LL.D. of Rutgers and of the Catholic University of America; Justice Benjamin Cardozo, LL.D. of Brown and Chicago; and John H. Finley, associate editor of The New York Times. Dr. Finley becomes a Doctor of Letters of Trinity and a Doctor of Humane Letters, as does New York's governor, Herbert H. Lehman, of Yeshiva College, which has been celebrating its second commencement and giving its first honorary titles. To her friends in person or through print, it will seem an especially happy choice that Amherst has chosen that same title for Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow. The University of Michigan has conferred its doctorate of laws on Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, and one of its daughters, one-time associate editor of The Survey and director of research of the New York Welfare Council, Neva R. Deardorff, is named as an honorary Master of Arts. That seemed a rather odd designation for one already a Doctor of Philosophy until the explanation was forthcoming: it is the highest honorary degree Michigan confers on a woman! As this issue goes to press we hear advance intimations of the applause that will echo across Harvard's greens when former-Governor Alfred E. Smith adds its LL.D. to his existing distinctions—the F.F.M. he claims as a graduate of the Fulton Fish Market, and the more sedate honors given by Dublin University, Columbia and the Catholic University of America.

WHILE the National Conference of Social Work, meeting in Detroit, was picking William Hodson, director of the New York City Welfare Council, for its president, Governor Lehman was picking him for another big responsibility closer home,—that is for one of the five members of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, TERA to you. Alfred H. Schoellkopf of Buffalo was moved up to the chairmanship, resigned by Harry L. Hopkins, and Mr. Hodson named to the place vacated by Mr. Schoellkopf.

WILLIAM JOHN COOPER, United States commissioner of education since 1929, has resigned to become professor of education at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he will direct courses in educational administration.

JOHN L. ELLIOTT, veteran settlement worker and founder of Hudson Guild, has been elected senior leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, succeeding to the place held until his death in April by Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the society. Dr. Elliott has long been active in the society as a teacher of ethics in its schools and as a member of the joint leadership system instituted by Dr. Adler some ten years ago.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE will in the fall claim for its sociology department the services of Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller who parted company with Ohio State University some two years ago. His recently published book, The Beginnings of Tomorrow (see Survey Graphic, May, page 277) has attracted much comment.

TUCKER P. SMITH is the new director of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., succeeding A. J. Muste. The new administration proposes a program of workers' education designed to reach the labor masses, employed and unemployed, including field activities, institutes and publications.

THE large hole left in the American Indian Defense Association when John Collier, after many years' service, resigned as executive secretary to become U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs, has been filled by the appointment of Allen G. Harper, Harvard '23 and for some time past the effective executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee. Thus it is assured that the Indians will have both an official friend at court and a cooperating friend at the counsel table.

President Dodds

AT a time when the functions and the very structure of government are in an almost daily state of off-again, on-again, it is significant that Princeton University has chosen for its new president not a classical scholar nor a modern money-raiser but its own professor of politics, Harold W. Dodds. Dr. Dodds has been editor of The National Municipal Review, secretary of the National Municipal League, chairman of the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton, member of the New Jersey Regional Planning Commission, electoral adviser to Nicaragua, and technical adviser to General Pershing in the Tacna-Arica plebiscite of 1925–6. He has, thus, starting from the vital home field of municipal reform, reached out to state, regional, national and international aspects of government, which has become the greatest of all employers, increasingly the custodian of social and economic well-being. Over the years he has written for The Survey, notably his City Government Grows Up in our special number on municipal government published in October 1931. We congratulate Princeton.

PANOPLIED with an Oberlaender Trust fellowship, Dr. W. W. Peters, formerly associate secretary of the American Public Health Association and recently associated with Cleanliness Institute, has gone to Germany and Austria for six-months study of the visual method of public-health education. Beginning the first of the year he will at the request of the Near East Foundation make a study of its medical and public-health work in a half dozen countries, including Greece and Turkey. In April he will visit medical and health centers in Persia and in May of 1934 he will, D. V., come home.

. . . by Any Other Name

CAUGHT by a caseworker as she mounted the tenement stairs to call on Mrs. Sonnenschein:

"Who's that goin' to Sonnenschein's?"

"Oh, don't you know? That's Mrs. Sonnenschein's trouble-woman. She comes every week."

As a memorial to the late James M. Edsell, Brooklyn educator, certain school children chosen from the district which he directed will enjoy each year a fortnight's outing in a summer camp. The income from the modest fund raised as a tribute to Mr. Edsell's long and devoted service has been dedicated to this purpose. Children will be selected by a committee of school principals on the score of character, health and need.

SOME bright young publicitor landed the Y.W.C.A. on newspaper editorial pages by picking up the sixtieth anniversary of the invention of the typewriter and making a Y.W. celebration of it. The typewriter, says the Y.W., and—who will deny it?—was "the key which opened the door of new opportunity to women and started uncounted thousands of girls on business careers." Hence the honors to Christopher Lathan Sholes, modest printer and journalist who, curiously enough, had a shrewd notion that his new contraption might help to an easier livelihood women "who had always had to work so hard."

How settlements not only strike deep roots in their neighborhoods but can send runners out into the whole plot of city life, was brought out with vividness at the luncheon given by Philadelphians in late June to Helen Hall, headworker of University House. Leaders in the Council of Social Agencies, the city Federation of Settlements and the Community Council joined in recognizing the part she has played in some of the most spirited advances in Philadelphia in the last ten years as an outgrowth of her neighborhood work along the Schuylkill. The occasion was her acceptance of the headworkership of the Henry Street Settlement in New York, with its many activities on the East Side and its city-wide nursing service. Miss

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wald herself becomes president of the unique social institution she founded forty years ago. New York neighborhood workers are rejoiced that Miss Hall will hereafter be one of them, for she has stood out among the younger group who are giving new distinction to the settlement movement. Since 1928 she has served as chairman of the Unemployment Division of the National Federation of Settlements, directing its pioneer Case Studies of Unemployment, and its legislative work, federal and state. Last summer she visited England and the continent to gather comparative materials, some of which entered into her articles in the May issues of The Atlantic Monthly, The New Outlook and Survey Graphic. In 1931 she was a member of Governor Pinchot's Commission on Unemployment. At the June conference of the Chicago Federation of Settlements on the grounds of the Century of Progress, Miss Addams traced settlement trends from their English beginnings till today, and Miss Hall was chosen to speak for the Justice of Tomorrow.

THE Survey's downstairs neighbor, the American League to abolish Capital Punishment, has, in line with its present concentration on research and educational work, revived its news bulletin in the form of a mimeographed quarterly replete with legislative information.

"HIGH-water mark for technicalities is 'passing on,'" says Deborah B. Pentz of the Los Vegas, Nev., Chapter of the American Red Cross, about the telegram received by the local public welfare department from a similar department in California: "Man named so-and-so deserted wife 1929. Now serves her with notice of divorce claiming residence in your city. Wife ill and destitute. Since residence of husband determines that of wife please wire permission to us to send her to Los Vegas immediately."

Summer Institutes

IT may be vacation season for some people but it's institute time for schools of social work with most of them buckling down to provide concentrated doses of training to meet the exigencies of the times. The New York School of Social Work will repeat from July 19 to August 16 its institute for executives and staffs of child-caring institutions which has demonstrated its value over several years. In addition it will offer from August 1 to 25 a public-welfare institute on the administration of unemployment relief, this with the active cooperation of the American Public Welfare Association and the Family Welfare Association of America. It invites applications from state, city and county public-welfare workers, but warns that enrolment will be limited. Details from the School, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

The Atlanta School of Social Work, to name only one other very much on its job, is maintaining its full faculty at the school all summer and is offering three types of courses to employed workers: a seminar for experienced case-workers, another for those engaged in community organization or group work, and a course for untrained folk, volunteer or paid, in unemployment relief, rural as well as urban.

And still on the subject of institutes, Aubrey Williams, field representative of the American Public Welfare Association, writes from Texas: "I have been privileged to attend the Southwest Social Service Institute which Elmer Scott and his staff of the Civic Federation of Dallas organized and have carried through here at Camp Waldemar. The Institute has attracted people from five or six states and has been one of the most unusual pieces of social and economic education with which I have had the pleasure of being associated. I feel that it is the representative type of effort that has great value in social work."

SHERWOOD Smith is the new executive secretary of the Jacksonville, Fla., Community Chest succeeding Tom Devine.

Listed in the cast of characters of a social-work pageant: Four gentlemen fund-raisers who can sing as a quartette.

WITH the pious hope of regular monthly publication the social workers of Buffalo, N. Y., have started a news-letter, The Council Courier, organ of the Council of Social Agencies, the Social Workers Club and the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers.

Richmond News-Reel

THE Community Chest has yielded Alexander Weddell, its able and affable president, to public duty as ambassador to Argentina. Dr. Douglas Von der Hoof, likewise able and affable, succeeds him. . . . Acting as welfare adviser to the Virginia League of Municipalities is Clara Somerville, expert in social surveys, who has recently become a Richmondite by adoption. . . . Mrs. Frank Preston (Doretta to her social-work cronies) is directing a study of health and nutrition conditions among school children, both white and colored. . . . Virginia Union University is out for $70,000 which if pledged will be more than matched by northern foundations. "The rather feeble training department for social workers," says its director, June Purcell Guild, "is rejoicing over the placement of its first student outside of Richmond. Northerners probably do not realize that, although schools for Negroes are required by law, it is next to impossible to get state support for Negro colleges."

PENNSYLVANIA has a new State Social Hygiene Committee with Charles Alspach of Reading as chairman. It aspires to become a section of the State Conference of Social Welfare.

THE Girl Scout organization on its recent twenty-first birthday, assured its 300,000 active members and its more than a million graduates that this "touch of age" was not to be taken too seriously since Girl Scouts, whatever their age, "never cease to be girls in spirit."

JOHN M. GLENN, director-emeritus of the Russell Sage Foundation, made the commencement address at the Atlanta School of Social Work last month, viewing, in the light of his long experience, social work in past and present crises.

AMONG the honors dispensed by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri at its recent silver anniversary celebration was a medal to Malvina Lindsay, staff-writer and star reporter of The Kansas City Journal-Post and contributor "of articles high in intellectual quality to a number of magazines" (see Christian Charity Ltd., by Malvina Lindsay, Survey Graphic, December 1928).

THE Federal Council of Churches has made the happy choice of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, as chairman of its Department of International Justice and Goodwill. She succeeds Alanson B. Houghton, who at his own request becomes vice-chairman.

Blah Department

Up to now the 1933 Blue Ribbon for Blah seems to this desk to go to a press release which starts off blithely: "How does the busy little boy improve his bank account? Largely by earning his own pocket money." Follows a statistical study of "youthful bankers in more than fifty cities" with a listing of their activities including "those which might be termed as leading toward self-improvement for whose faithful performance many children receive compensation from their parents . . . such as taking cod-liver oil, practicing music, eating vegetables and getting good grades in school."

HENRY SAMPSON, Providence social worker, has resigned as secretary of the Rhode Island State Unemployment Commission after an experience with a legislature which from all accounts did not distinguish unemployment relief from politics.

PUBLICITORS will be interested in the form and a much larger audience in the content of A New Deal for the Negro in which Eugene Kinckle Jones has telescoped into twelve economical pages the gallant story of the National Urban League's effort to relieve distress and bolster morale in a year, 1932, when "the lot of the Negro—the economic pariah of the American family of peoples—was sad indeed." Copies from the League, 1133 Broadway, New York.

THE Institute of Social and Religious Research, an inter-faith group headed by Newton D. Baker, has undertaken a nation-wide study of religious prejudice which will take about a year and cost something like $18,000. The necessary financial sinews are being supplied by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Baltimore is the first of five communities of widely differing types which will be studied. Galen Fisher, director of the Institute, and C. E. Silcox of Toronto are making the survey.

PHYLLIS MOULTON, recently placement secretary of the Employment Center for the Handicapped, New York, has joined the staff of the Yonkers Charity Organization Society where she did field work during her student days at the New York School of Social Work.

THE Family Welfare Association of America has changed its stance in the matter of memberships and now invites individual members, on a much broader basis than formerly, in either of two classifications: Professional, persons who are members in good standing of the American Association of Social Workers with at least a year's experience in the family field; and Associate, laymen identified with family social work for at least a year through service on boards, committees or in other volunteer capacities.

STANLEY P. DAVIES, president of the American Association of Social Workers, will in September assume the post of general director of the New York Charity Organization Society, resigned in the spring by Lawson Purdy and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

filled ad interim by Porter R. Lee of the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Davies, who wears a Ph.D. from Columbia University, has been for a number of years associate secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association at the right hand of Homer Folks. He has been especially occupied with the development of its mental-hygiene program.

Barter Victim

WITH everybody buzzing about barter along comes this story from Tucson, Ariz., by way of a letter to The New York Sun: There is no money out here anywhere. Jim was telling me how they are bartering and trading around town getting what they need without any money. His friend Sam owned a store on an Indian reservation. An Indian came in, bought $15 worth of groceries and paid for them with baskets. Sam traded the baskets for two Indian blankets, took the blankets to town and traded them for two saddles which in turn he traded for a cow. At the wholesale house where he went to buy supplies for his store he offered the cow in payment. The merchant didn't want the cow but would take it if Joe, the lumberman, to whom he owed money, would accept it in payment. So Sam hustled off to see Joe. Now Joe didn't want a cow either, but he would take it if his employes would accept their pay in beef—he having no money to pay them with. The men agreed, the cow was butchered and the whole deal put through with Sam returning to the reservation with $70 worth of groceries for his store.

Just where in the barter chain this unearned increment accumulated the story does not show, but every one seems satisfied except possibly the cow.

AMONG the regrettable depression casualties are the excellent publications of the Newark, N. J., Public Library: The Library Letter, dealing with children's literature; The Library, characterized by The Boston Transcript as "one of the best of all library publications," and Design in Industry, a bulletin sponsored jointly by the library and the Newark Museum. The increase in the library's work during the first months of 1933 ranged, in the various departments, from 7 to 47 percent over the same months last year.

CONSTRUCTIVE Economy in Government is the subject now on the air in the fifth series of weekly radio programs on governmental problems sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the American Political Science Association, this time in cooperation with the recently organized Committee on Citizens Councils for Constructive Economy. For fifteen successive Tuesday evenings at 7.15 (Eastern Daylight Saving Time) public officials, experts in public service, tax authorities and others will offer suggestions for economies in the field of governmental social service. The three programs already presented have been by Governor Ely of Massachusetts, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, President Frank of the University of Wisconsin, Professors Thomas Reed and A. N. Holcombe. The National Municipal Review will publish these broadcasts as delivered, while reprints of individual programs may be obtained for 15 cents (less in quantities) from the National Committee on Radio in Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York City. Copies of future programs free.

JOHN STEWART BURGESS has resigned from the department of sociology in Pomona College, California, to join the department of the same name in Temple University, Philadelphia. A transcontinental jump, but not so long as the previous one which brought him over the Pacific from Yenching University in Peking, China. Professor Burgess has been a contributor to The Survey for many years, chiefly on Chinese subjects but most recently on that notable self-help project, the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association in Los Angeles (Living on a Surplus, January Midmonthly Survey.)

GRITH FYRD, old English for Peace Militia, is the name for the camps which the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, under the wing of Toynbee Hall, is establishing in the neighborhood of English industrial centers. The first one is at Godshill in the New Forest. They are designed for young unemployed men of all classes who will build their own camps, grow as much as possible of their food and "volunteer for work which while non-economic, is yet of social value.

WARDEN LEWIS L. LAWES of Sing Sing Prison is in full accord with the principle that prisoners should work at the jobs to which they are best suited, but what, he rises to enquire, can Sing Sing offer in the way of appropriate work to a diamond-setter, a policeman, a lion-tamer, a cartoonist, a horse trainer, an aviator, four real estate brokers, two lawyers and a journalist.

A COLUMN of figures just naturally asks to be added up as witness the man who, according to the news-letter of the National Council of Jewish Women, was seen walking down the street with this placard:

Age	35
Weeks out of work	20
Number of children	4
Total	59

STET: ". . . and always bear in mind," stern teacher instructed the new case-work students, "that anyone who enters social work in a flipping manner does untold harm."

FRANK J. BRUNO, with the Detroit National Conference over the dam, set off for England as the happy possessor of a year's leave of absence from Washington University, St. Louis.

WITH the appointment of Valentine E. Macy, Jr., of Ossining to the Westchester Park Commission, a member of a family whose name is almost synonymous with Westchester County progress is to continue the family tradition. Mr. Macy is the son of the late V. Everit Macy, former president of the Commission.

AFTER more than a half century as teacher and administrator in the Ohio State School for the Blind, J. Frank Lumb, blind since the age of nine, has retired from the superintendency of the institution.

ROBERTA TOWNSEND, for two years director of work for the adult blind of the state of Vermont, is now supervisor of industrial work in the department for the blind and crippled of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

ON one of the days when the banks were closed and the discussion of scrip was fast and furious an old colored woman came into a district office of the Boston Family Welfare Society greatly troubled on account of her meager little bank account. "Honey, Ah don' know what we's comin' to. All mah money is shet up in dat big bank, an' dat ain't de wors' of it. Ah hears dat mos' any day now we is all goin' to get stripped."

New Officers

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK (elected for 1934) *President*, William Hodson, New York; *vice-presidents*, J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia; Mary L. Gibbons, New York; Joel D. Hunter, Chicago.

Executive committee (new) Anita Eldridge, San Francisco; William J. Ellis, Trenton, N. J.; William Hodson, New York; Katherine F. Lenroot, Washington, D. C.; Harry L. Lurie, New York.

Division Chairman: Children; Lawrence C. Cole, Cleveland; *Delinquents and Correction*, William J. Ellis, Trenton, N. J.; *Health*, Virginia Wing, Cleveland; *Family*, Edward D. Lynde, New York; *Industrial and Economic Problems*, Mary Anderson, Washington, D. C.; *Neighborhood and Community Life*, Stuart Queen, St. Louis; *Mental Hygiene*, Dr. H. E. Chamberlain, Chicago; *Organization of Social Forces*, Otto F. Bradley, Minneapolis; *Administration of Public Social Work*, Margaret Reeves, Santa Fe, New Mex.; *The Immigrant*, Florence Cassidy, New York; *Professional Standards and Education*, Harry L. Lurie, New York; *Educational Publicity*, E. C. Lindeman, New York.

Chairman Program Committee, Stanley P. Davies, New York. *Chairman Editorial Committee*, Mary W. Hurlburt, New York.

Nominated for 1935: *President*, Katherine F. Lenroot, Washington, D. C.; *vice-presidents*, Rev. Robert F. Keegan, New York; Helen Hall, New York; C. Whit Pfeiffer, Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS: *President*, Elizabeth A. Gardner, Minneapolis; *vice-presidents*, Lena Waters, Philadelphia; Harriett Bartlett, Boston; Hannah Josephi, New York; *secretary*, Helen Almy, Denver; *treasurer*, Lelia Dickenson, Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS: *Vice-presidents* (new) Porter R. Lee, New York; Dorothy E. Wyson, Los Angeles; *secretary*, Elizabeth H. Dexter, New York; *treasurer*, Leroy A. Ramsdell, Hartford.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION: *President*, Fred K. Hoehler, Cincinnati; *vice-president*, Blanche LaDu, Minneapolis; *directors* (new) Gay Shepperson, Georgia; Lewis Merriam, Washington, D. C.; William J. Ellis, New Jersey; Benjamin Glassberg, Milwaukee; Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, Chicago; Frederick I. Daniels, New York; Alice F. Liveright, Pennsylvania.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA: *President*, J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia (reelected); *vice-presidents*, Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia; Cheney C. Jones, Boston; Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, Concord, N. H.

GIRLS' PROTECTIVE COUNCIL: *Honorary Chairman*, Stella A. Miner, New York; *chairman*, Ruth Roberts Mix, New Haven; *vice-chairman*, Lavona C. Inman, Kansas City; *secretary and treasurer*, Gertrude Grasse, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH CENTER EXECUTIVES: *President*, M. H. Chaseman, Albany, N. Y.; *vice-presidents*, Allen Bloom, Indianapolis; William Cohen, Brooklyn; Miriam R. Ephraim, New York; William Pinsker, Brockton, Mass; *secretary-treasurer*, Harry S. Albert, Paterson, N. J.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE: *President*, Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia; *vice-presidents*, Marc Grossman, Cleveland; Blanch Renard, St. Louis; Louis Oettinger, Scranton; *treasurer*, Violet Kittner, Cleveland; *secretary*, Michael Freund, New York.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERS IN SOCIAL WORK: *Chairman*, Evelyn K. Davis, New York; *vice-chairman*, Mrs. Edward O. Brown, Chicago.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION: *Board of Directors* (new members) Joel R. Moore, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Judge George W. Smythe, White Plains, N. Y.

SOCIAL WORK PUBLICITY COUNCIL: *Chairman*, Philip Ketchum, Omaha; *vice-chairman*, Natalie Linderholm, Boston; *treasurer*, Victor Manning, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED